

November 8th  
1919

VOL. CXXIX  
No. 3348

# Leslie's

PRICE 10 CENTS

In Canada, 15 Cents

Subscription price, \$5.00 a year

Entered as Second-Class matter, January 8,  
1913, at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y.,  
under Act of March 3, 1879. \$5.00 a year.  
Published weekly by the Leslie-Judge Co.  
225 Fifth Ave., New York



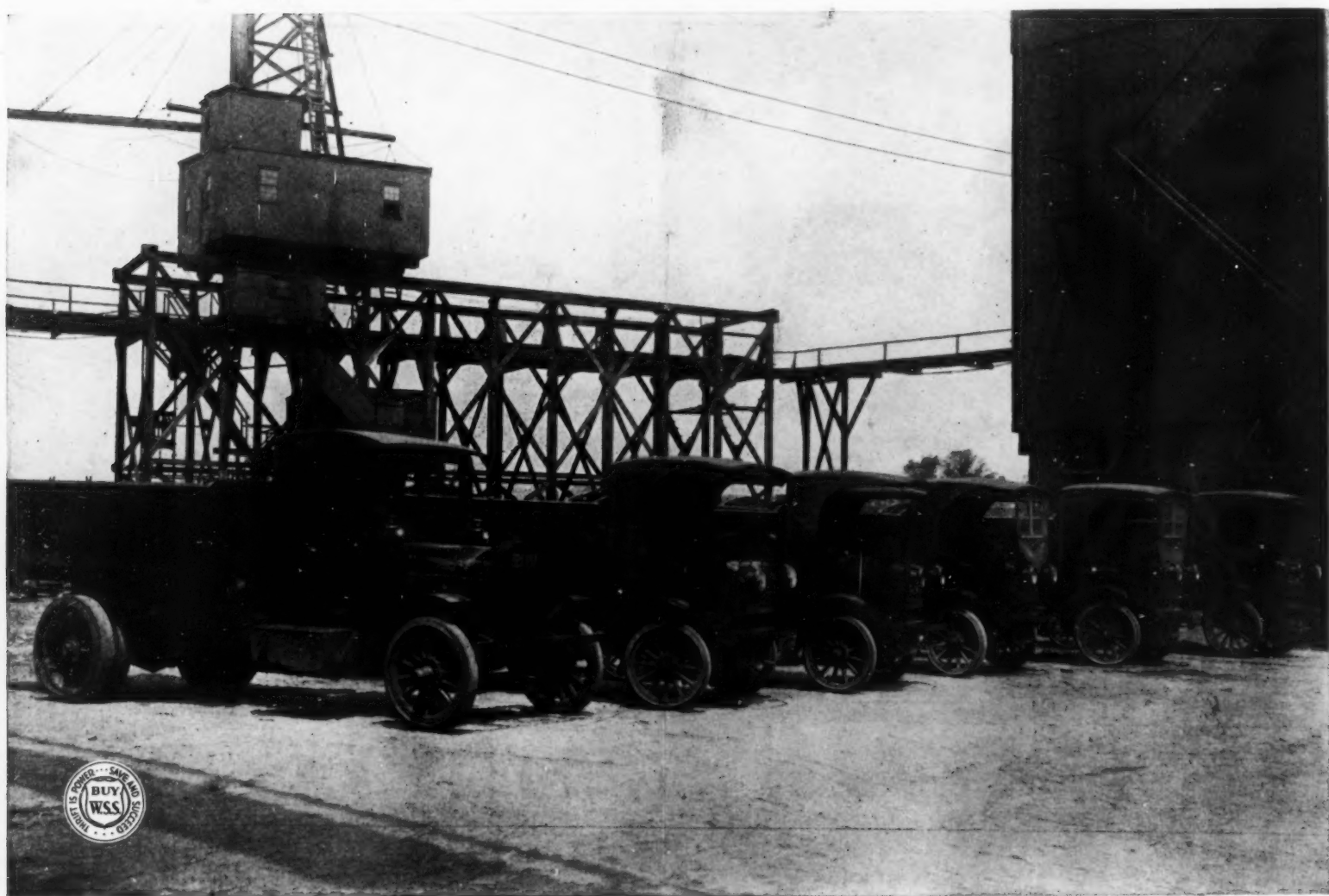
David Robinson

What Kind of a President  
Would General Wood Make?

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

\* Copyright, 1919, by Leslie's





**"WE kept cost records of standard makes of truck tires and as a result adopted Goodyear Solid Tires for all our 12 trucks. Our experience with them dates from 1915, and has been decidedly gratifying, mileages always averaging at least 15,000 and running up to 33,000."**—Burton Phinney, Purchasing Agent, City Fuel Co., Boston

**W**HEN the first Goodyear Solid Tire ever used by the City Fuel Company of Boston ran 29,000 miles, officials began a comparative test with different makes.

In due time it was observed that, while the greatest individual mileage obtained from other tires had been 12,000, all the Goodyear mileages averaged 25 per cent higher.

Indeed, it was observed and recorded that all the Goodyear Solid Tires on the trucks carrying the heaviest burdens averaged above 20,000 miles per tire.

Subjected to conditions such as most quickly grind the miles out of tough rubber compounds,

these tires had demonstrated the superiority of their treads.

Punished constantly by strains such as sometimes wrench solid tires loose from steel bases, these had proved the massive strength of their whole construction.

Now, the major result of the City Fuel Company's experience, totaling millions of tire miles, is noted in the fact that every wheel of every truck is Goodyear-shod.

In indicating another factor in this result, the company points to important attention received from a local Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station, one of hundreds serving truck owners everywhere throughout the country.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

**GOODYEAR**  
AKRON



**Was \$100  
Now \$57**

*A Finer Typewriter  
at a Fair Price*

## **Buy Direct from this Page at \$43 Saving**

**O**NLY \$57 now for the \$100 Oliver! A full saving to you of \$43 on the famous Oliver No. 9—our latest and newest model. That is what our new selling plan makes possible. During the war we learned many lessons. We found that it was unnecessary to have such a vast number of traveling salesmen and so many expensive branch houses. We were able to discontinue many other superfluous sales methods. As a result, \$57 now buys the identical Oliver formerly priced at \$100.

## **Free Trial—No Money Down—No Obligation**

Not a cent in advance. No deposit of any kind. No obligation to buy. The coupon is all you need send. The Oliver comes to you at our risk for five days' free trial in your own home. Decide for yourself whether you want to buy or not. If you don't

want to keep the Oliver, simply send it back at our expense. If you do agree that it is the finest typewriter, regardless of price, and want to keep it, take a year and a half to pay at the easy rate of only \$3 a month.

## **Take a Year and a Half to Pay—Only \$3 a Month**

A year and a half to pay! Only \$3 a month. Payments so small as to average only about ten cents a day. That is our easy payment plan on the Oliver. And you have the use of the typewriter

while you are paying for it. You may now deal direct with The Oliver Typewriter Company and get a brand new Oliver at a saving of \$43 and on payments so easy that you won't miss the money.

## **Mail the Coupon—NOW!**

No pre-payment required. This is a real free trial offer. All at our expense and risk. Fill out and mail the coupon and get the Oliver for free trial. If you should wish further information before requesting a free trial, mark the coupon for the free books mentioned therein. Clip and mail the coupon now.

**The Oliver Typewriter Company**  
1048 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,  
1048 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay \$57 at the rate of \$3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

**My shipping point is**  
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters: The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

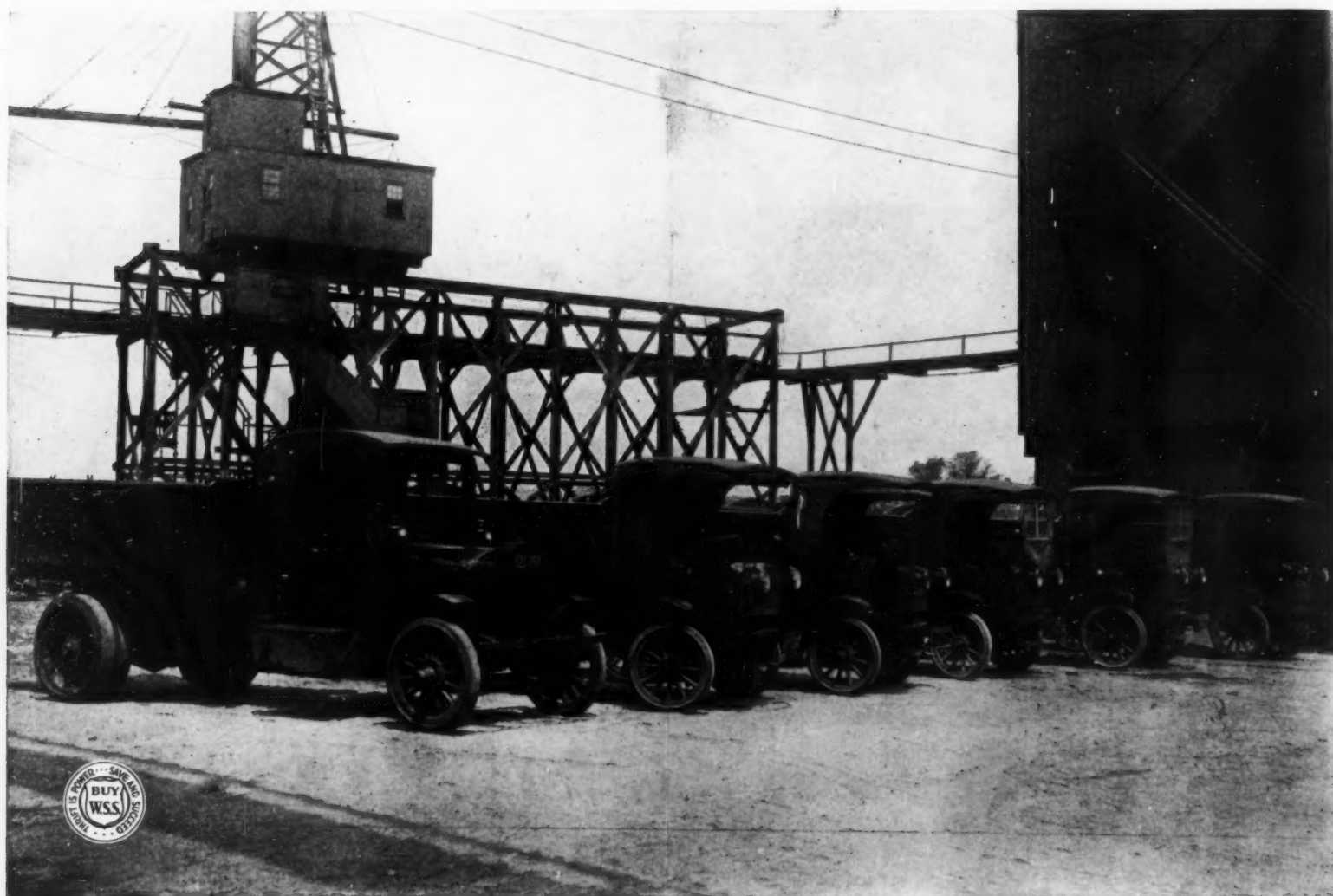
Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... State .....

Occupation or Business .....





**"WE** kept cost records of standard makes of truck tires and as a result adopted Goodyear Solid Tires for all our 12 trucks. Our experience with them dates from 1915, and has been decidedly gratifying, mileages always averaging at least 15,000 and running up to 33,000."—Burton Phinney, Purchasing Agent, City Fuel Co., Boston

**WHEN** the first Goodyear Solid Tire ever used by the City Fuel Company of Boston ran 29,000 miles, officials began a comparative test with different makes.

In due time it was observed that, while the greatest individual mileage obtained from other tires had been 12,000, all the Goodyear mileages averaged 25 per cent higher.

Indeed, it was observed and recorded that all the Goodyear Solid Tires on the trucks carrying the heaviest burdens averaged above 20,000 miles per tire.

Subjected to conditions such as most quickly grind the miles out of tough rubber compounds,

these tires had demonstrated the superiority of their treads.

Punished constantly by strains such as sometimes wrench solid tires loose from steel bases, these had proved the massive strength of their whole construction.

Now, the major result of the City Fuel Company's experience, totaling millions of tire miles, is noted in the fact that every wheel of every truck is Goodyear-shod.

In indicating another factor in this result, the company points to important attention received from a local Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station, one of hundreds serving truck owners everywhere throughout the country.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

**GOODYEAR**  **AKRON**





**Was \$100  
Now \$57**

*A Finer Typewriter  
at a Fair Price*

## **Buy Direct from this Page at \$43 Saving**

**O**NLY \$57 now for the \$100 Oliver! A full saving to you of \$43 on the famous Oliver No. 9—our latest and newest model. That is what our new selling plan makes possible. During the war we learned many lessons. We found that it was unnecessary to have such a vast number of traveling salesmen and so many expensive branch houses. We were able to discontinue many other superfluous sales methods. As a result, \$57 now buys the identical Oliver formerly priced at \$100.

## **Free Trial—No Money Down—No Obligation**

Not a cent in advance. No deposit of any kind. No obligation to buy. The coupon is all you need send. The Oliver comes to you at our risk for five days' free trial in your own home. Decide for yourself whether you want to buy or not. If you don't

want to keep the Oliver, simply send it back at our expense. If you do agree that it is the finest typewriter, regardless of price, and want to keep it, take a year and a half to pay at the easy rate of only \$3 a month.

## **Take a Year and a Half to Pay—Only \$3 a Month**

A year and a half to pay! Only \$3 a month. Payments so small as to average only about ten cents a day. That is our easy payment plan on the Oliver. And you have the use of the typewriter

while you are paying for it. You may now deal direct with The Oliver Typewriter Company and get a brand new Oliver at a saving of \$43 and on payments so easy that you won't miss the money.

## **Mail the Coupon—NOW!**

No pre-payment required. This is a real free trial offer. All at our expense and risk. Fill out and mail the coupon and get the Oliver for free trial. If you should wish further information before requesting a free trial, mark the coupon for the free books mentioned therein. Clip and mail the coupon now.

**The Oliver Typewriter Company**  
1048 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

168.01

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,  
1048 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay \$47 at the rate of \$3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

**My shipping point is**.....  
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

Occupation or Business.....

# FAITH

*in the*

## WHITE PRODUCT



If the installations of White Truck fleets in commercial service were expressed in terms of money, they would furnish impressive evidence of the faith

large truck users have in White performance. The following figures show some of the large investments represented by individual fleets.

1 owner has invested over	\$2,000,000
2 owners have invested between	1,000,000 and \$2,000,000
5 " " " "	500,000 and 1,000,000
6 " " " "	300,000 and 500,000
15 " " " "	200,000 and 300,000
41 " " " "	100,000 and 200,000

*These figures do not include any trucks owned by the United States or foreign governments*

When the large user standardizes on White Trucks, acquiring more of them every year, he must *know* their operating merit. When he invests a quarter million, half a million, two to three millions, in White Fleets, he must have implicit faith in their investment value.

What safer example could be afforded the truck buyer who does not have a broad comparative experience of his own to guide him? Investment value in the case of a single truck depends upon earning power quite as much as in the case of a large fleet.

THE WHITE COMPANY  
CLEVELAND





# Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES  
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Published by the  
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY  
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

CXXIX

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919

No. 3348

10 CENTS A COPY  
\$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

## The Preparation of Youth for Citizenship

By MAJOR GENERAL CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, U. S. A.

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—Major General Edwards, Commander of the Department of the Northeast, is one of the most distinguished officers of the United States Army. After many years of service at Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, he went back to the line and has been assigned to extra-responsible tasks. At the beginning of our participation in the Great War, he was in command of the Northeastern Department and to him fell the task of reorganizing the fighting regiments of the New England National Guard and making them conform to the pattern required for liaison service with British and French troops in France. His splendid service in command of the famous Twenty-sixth Division in the fighting on the western front brought him fresh recognition as an ideal leader of men. He has recently been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

**T**HERE is probably nothing so vital to the future of this country as the training of its youth to make good citizens. From the recent police strike in Boston, with its regrettable and appalling results during the first twenty-four hours after the sworn guardians of peace and order had abandoned their duty to the irresponsible, comes a warning and a lesson which must not go unheeded. It is true that those in every community who need restraint were a factor; but the major portion of the demonstration of license and disorder against the happiness, life and property of Boston's citizens was due to undisciplined, irresponsible and curious youth.

That this should have occurred in Boston of all cities in America unquestionably makes every father and mother in this land stop and deliberate. It is a dark and warning cloud, but with a silver lining so great as to dispel the cloud. In fact, it may be considered a blessing in disguise; it has crystallized public opinion and in all classes has made every responsible citizen and good American think.

Again we are told that youth was primarily responsible for the frightful happenings in Omaha.

There were great lessons that we learned as a nation and as individuals in the world war. The draft disclosed a state of affairs as to health, illiteracy, ignorance, and failure in assimilation or amalgamation of the principles of American citizenship that was appalling.

Every day that we put off taking advantage of these great lessons will make it more difficult to determine upon an intelligent solution until a veritable disaster may be the penalty for our procrastination. Important bills are under active discussion in our

Congress today to work out a sound system of protection. In fact, it would appear that an impasse in legislation has been reached.

If these solutions do not come within the next six months, then we may drift into that old smugger of unpreparedness through failure to develop our youth into good citizens.

What are the essential characteristics of a good American citizen?

1. A sound body, and a sound mind.
2. Appreciation of the dignity of labor and the happiness of industry.
3. Mastery and control of self.
4. Appreciation of the benefits of our institutions and our obligations to them.
5. The point of view of one's fellow.

How shall we implant in our youth these essential virtues?

My answer is UNIVERSAL TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP, the benefit to the individual alone to be the object in view. The benefit to the nation resulting from this training needs no comment.

It is important to examine the development of character as to citizenship of those lads who served on the battle line, as well as those who were prepared to go.

The most encouraging thing relating to this desperate war is that I have yet to see the soldier who fought in France, and I have talked to thousands, who regrets his service. Whatever was his experience, however rough the deal he thought was his, he comes back with one ever-present thought, which he expresses in these words: "General, I haven't a dollar on earth, but I would not take ten, not twenty, thousand dollars for my experience."

These men were chastened by fire; they developed in themselves the sense of proportion; they learned tolerance, patience, loyalty, and how to appreciate the other man's point of view, the buddyship of service. Their standard was that of manhood; they eliminated the peace standard of the dollar. In the dangers that were theirs they have been nearer to their God than they have ever been since they left their mother's knee. There is no greater incentive to automatic prayer than a bunch of machine-gun nests in battle. These men have stopped and deliberated; they have seen other institutions and compared them with their own. They have seen kultur methods and Boche cruelty.

They have for the time scrapped or ignored creeds; they have learned that fads and experiments are not enduring in a Government, and that basic religion alone

is. They have sensed the obligations, dignity and honor of American citizenship. These men have become citizens in the truest sense of the word. They are the hope of the country; and theirs will be the same voice in the exercise of the franchise to dictate the solution of the tremendous problems which confront us.

For the next five years these citizens who have served are our protection, should any similar stress threaten this country. Now, therefore, is the time to train their younger brothers to gain similar benefits in time of peace, remembering that citizenship is the goal and youth is the time to attain it.

I do not care by what method that is done so long as it is done. I call attention to two great agencies, and possibly a third, that now exist although awaiting reorganization in our body politic: the Army, the Navy, and possibly the Merchant Marine.

The Army and the Navy should be made great schools of men and manhood. With the employment of the best elements, with the elimination of men unfit and methods unsuitable for the training of our youth, and with intelligent application of the lessons we have learned in the last two years, there would be no question as to the successful result.

The plan would be to devote a year out of each lad's life to accom-

Continued on page 728.



Photo by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND

Major-General Clarence R. Edwards with his men of the 26th (New England) division who stormed the Hindenburg line.



# EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

## Turn on the Light

THE astonishing disclosure was made in the Lusk committee's investigation of Bolshevik propaganda in New York that the majority of Bolshevik publications would be "bankrupt except for gifts from wealthy people." Deputy State Attorney General Berger examined between forty and fifty radical publications which reach 3,000,000 readers, largely foreign born, and which preach to this alien class with every issue the doctrines of sedition and anarchy. All but two of the editors and publishers testified that the only thing that kept them going was the gifts of wealthy people. The names of these contributors have been given to the Federal Government, but for some inscrutable reason have not been made public. Mr. Berger states, however, that it is the same crowd who "subsidized the pro-German propaganda and furnished the money for the pacifist and peace-at-any-price campaigns and contributed to the cause of conscientious objectors."

It is most extraordinary that people of means, whose money might well be spent in promoting patriotism, are actually backing a propaganda of Bolshevism, one of whose cardinal doctrines is the confiscation of wealth, however acquired. Another strange thing is the advocacy by preachers and professors of this philosophy of destruction. Speaking at the meeting house of the Ethical Culture Society in New York City Alfred W. Martin criticised the pulpit for intemperate and destructive attacks upon our institutions. "Preachers there are," said he, "who delight in the negative task of assailing big corporations of capital or federations of labor, but the pulpit ought to stand for what is positively constructive and helpful. Whether Jewish, Christian or Ethical, the pulpit should never allow itself merely denunciatory criticism, but should make its criticism creative, constructive and positively helpful."

The teacher or leader who hasn't something constructive to offer should keep still.

## A League of Nations in Trade

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS in industry and commerce is the objective of the recent International Trade Conference at Atlantic City, the first international gathering since the war without political significance. America is destined to have a leading part in the creation of a league for commerce as she had in the creation of a league for peace. The eyes of the world are centering upon us, not with envy but with hope.

America is the hope of Europe in peace as she was in war. Mr. A. C. Bedford, in welcoming the foreign delegates, expressed the new world point of view in trade, a view which is concerned not only with the welfare of one's own country but also the prosperity of the world. In outlining the purposes of the conference, Mr. Bedford acknowledged America's duty toward our allies, who have come through the war with depleted resources and staggering debts. Europe used to invest in America, but America is now called upon to invest in Europe. The people of the United States will be interested to know, according to Mr. Bedford, whether the dangers of Bolshevism or Socialism have passed or not. "Is there any danger anywhere," he asked, "of the confiscation of private property, the non-recognition of the rights of ownership and business management, or the annulment of law? The success and permanency of business, yes, its very life, is dependent upon the stability of government."

Our people will want to know, too, whether the nations of Europe propose to lower production cost through standardization and modern methods, and what the prospects are for improved relations between capital and labor. With understanding on these points, Mr. Bedford suggests the American attitude would be "to put our treasure with yours and take 'pot luck' with

## The Enemy Within

By A. C. BEDFORD, of New York

ALTHOUGH Germany has been vanquished, civilization is still threatened by insidious forces, not from without but from within. Strange doctrines are abroad. The serious deprivations of war have given rise to counsels of despair; the reaction from the spirit of unselfishness and comradeship of war has been toward suspicion and expectations that cannot be fulfilled. We find people who speak as though the destruction of our whole moral and social fabric was impending. Not for a moment do I sympathize with such pessimism. Yet Cardinal Mercier, before the Chamber of Commerce of New York a few days ago, spoke significantly of the sinister and destructive ideas which were falling on fruitful soil in his own native Belgium. The same condition prevails throughout Europe and evidences of its inroads are not lacking in the United States. **The nations of the world face a common foe—an enemy within us, a parasite born of the war, and the destruction of which depends upon our prompt resuscitation from the devastation of war. Upon the business men of the world rests the duty to see to it that these prophecies of despair shall not be verified.**

your people in realizing success with our enterprise." The new league will provide for the closest co-operation in commerce among those powers that join the League of Nations. It means much to all the world.

## A Good Beginning

ONE of the most commendable displays of non-partisanship is shown in the passage by the House by a vote of 283 to 3 of a bill to provide for a national budget system to become effective July 1, 1920. Few realize the tremendous importance of this step in the elimination of extravagance and of duplication of expenditures. The imperative necessity to reduce the Government's post-war expenditures swept aside party lines in the passing of the measure. It provides for the establishment of a budget bureau under the direction of the President which shall compile all estimates for appropriations submitted by the departments, eliminate all extravagance and duplication and otherwise pare them down to the lowest possible minimum.

The next important step will be to shear the seven appropriation committees of their power in fixing appropriations. Much of the existing extravagances has been due to the fact that there are seven distinct committees appropriating Government funds without a semblance of co-ordination on the part of the seven. There is strong opposition to shearing these committees of their great power, but the step will be necessary if we are to have real budget reform. It is cheering to see members of both parties pledging themselves to greater economy and promising not to press for large appropriations for their own districts, in other words to take the "pork barrel" out of Congressional appropriations.

This reform has not come about in a day. For years the National Budget Committee, a non-partisan organization, has been advocating a national budget, under the direction of Chairman John T. Pratt, Henry L. Stimson and other disinterested citizens. This committee should feel repaid for all the time they have given to it. This is the business of every citizen, and no one should hesitate to write his member of Congress commending him for what has been done, and urging that the plan be carried through without compromise to the principle.

## The Issue in 1920

IT is not too early to predict that the prime issue of the next election will be neither the League of Nations nor military training. It will be retrenchment and lower taxes, and the people will mean it.

This is the statement of Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee.

The cry of all Europe is for retrenchment. Facing bankruptcy, nations abroad, including Great Britain, are being swept by a wave of economic reform. There are indications that this wave will sweep over this country also, and submerge all other demands, that of labor included, for it will dawn upon the masses that there can be no relief from the high cost of living until the burden of oppressive war taxes has been lightened.

It is all well enough to denounce the great corporations as profiteers, and to pass the burden on to the wholesaler, the jobber, the retailer, the packers, the cold storage plants, and the farmer, but the fundamental cause of the high cost of living will be found in the tremendous burden of public expenditures, and the appalling taxes workers and producers are called upon to pay.

Existing taxes upon business and upon individuals are too heavy to be endured indefinitely. Mr. Otto H. Kahn, in a study of taxation as a factor in high living cost points out that an excess profits tax in peace time must not be confounded with a war profits tax in time of war. The latter he holds to be sound economically and normally, whereas a very heavy excess profits tax in peace time "tends to hurt trade, discourage enterprise, and burden the public." The United States raised during the two years of war by taxation between forty and fifty per cent. of our total war expenditures. No other country approached that record. Great Britain, which came nearest to us in this regard, has taken steps to reduce the war profits tax 50 per cent. since the present high rate acts "as a great deterrent to enterprise, industry and development." It is unfair and economically unsound for the United States to put the whole financial burden of the war upon the present generation.

Fiscal reforms, the regulation of expenditures by the establishment of a budget system, not only at the national capital, but also at every State capital and in every community is the demand of the hour. When the masses are stirred up to realize that their relief can be found only in public economies, and that these cannot be had until a budget system has been established, they will make short shrift of any public official who for personal or partisan reasons stands out against this most urgent reform.

The budget declaration in the platform of 1920 will mean something besides hollow words to be forgotten as soon as written.

## The Plain Truth

**VOTE!** Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 730. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 3464 votes have been cast.

**MISTAKES!** Strong men are not as self-opinionated as weak men are. The weak insist on their opinions whether right or wrong and refuse to surrender them, even when they know they are wrong. This is childish. A strong man, with a wrong opinion, will at once concede that his judgment was mistaken and hasten to correct it. The difference between the strong and the weak man is that the strong man, when he makes mistakes and finds them out, acknowledges them, while the weak man thinks it a mistake to confess a mistake.

**ART!** The charge that America has no real appreciation of art, however applicable it may have been a half a century ago, is not true today. The recent gift of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany of his beautiful Long Island home with its rich collections, and the creation of a Foundation for the study of art is a splendid climax to a life that has been given to the promotion of art. One outstanding feature of Mr. Tiffany's life-work has been the investment of commonplace and essential articles with an artistic value. Art should be the possession and joy of all rather than of a rich or select few. American wealth has been able to acquire a large share of the world's works of art, but better still there has been a growing appreciation on the part of all the people of the satisfaction that comes from art in the realms of painting, sculpture and music, an appreciation which is enhanced by such gifts as that of Mr. Tiffany.

# What Kind of a President Would Gen. Wood Make?

EDITOR'S NOTE: Widespread interest has been manifested in the presidential "straw vote" recently inaugurated by LESLIE'S. Between three and four thousand votes have been cast thus far for fifteen different candidates, both Democratic and Republican. General Wood leads with 33 per cent of the votes, with President Wilson as his closest competitor. We propose to picture the leading candidates for the presidency of both parties, and to tell something about their careers and their purposes. The following article on General Wood, as the possible Republican nominee, is the first of the series.

**F**IRST, let us refresh ourselves with a delicious bit of light tropical comedy entitled: "Un Oficial Disillusionado," enacted for the first time in 1898, in a famous house of vaudeville formerly known as the Office of the American Military Governor of Santiago de Cuba. Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, Military Governor, plays the leading part.

Scene 1. The Military Governor at his desk in the early morn, working like Sam Hill over a mass of data relating to waterworks, with special reference to household use, sanitation, fire protection and other uses to which H<sub>2</sub>O should have been put in Santiago, but wasn't. He summons a messenger and politely sends his compliments to the Spanish engineer of the waterworks, requesting that he will be good enough to come over right away for a conference.

Scene 2. A reasonable time has elapsed. No signs of the engineer. Another messenger is sent (without compliments), instructing the engineer to report at the office forthwith.

Scene 3. Another reasonable interval. No engineer. The Governor calls the Corporal of the Guard. "Corporal, take a detail and bring that waterworks engineer here, *muy pronto!*"

Scene 4. *Muy pronto.* Corporal of the Guard re-enters, followed by a Spanish engineer clad only in pajamas and apologies. The Corporal had pulled him out of bed and placed him under arrest! Official Santiago gasped at the rawness of the method, but learned the lesson of coming on the jump.

This comedy may some day be re-enacted in official Washington, to the delight of a long-suffering nation. It shows one side of General Leonard Wood. It is the side which the unregenerate Apache down in the Southwest recalls with a shudder, and which the modernized Moro over in Mindanao prefers not to recall at all. It reveals the man with whom turbulent Omaha and the Bolsheviks of the steel district have recently been getting acquainted—Wood of the mailed hand. There is something about his procedure at times that reminds us of the first verse of the Gospel of John: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the word was God!" For Leonard Wood comes of genuine Puritan stock, and when the voice of the Law speaks, it must be obeyed.

## He Irons Out the Wrinkles

Here is another side of the man. In 1902, when the infantile Republic of Cuba had been taught by Governor-General Wood to stand on its uncertain feet and President Palma had taken over the regenerated administration, the event was celebrated with one of those glittering Latin-American balls. It happened to be the birthday of the King of Spain, and all the Spanish merchants and citizens then in Havana were gathered at the Spanish Club, toasting one another regretfully in memory of the days that were. General Wood—who knows the hearts of men as well as he knows heads—took some of the leading Cubans aside and suggested that they go in a body to the Spanish celebration and drink the health of the King of Spain! It was reluctantly done—and presently here came the Spaniards to drink the health of the new republic and its President. This graceful exchange of courtesies—all quietly engineered beforehand by the diplomatic American General, was the final act of reconciliation between the Cubans and the Spaniards.

That shows another side of General Wood, a side which Cuba and the Philippines know better than his own countrymen. His machinery of administration may at times run like a steam-roller with a buzz-saw attachment, but before he gets through everybody is enthusiastic over the results, even though self-com-

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES

placency may be somewhat flattened out. He came away from Cuba with one of the finest tributes that a foreign administrator ever received. It was a testimonial (engrossed in that exquisite Spanish penmanship which the General unfortunately never acquired!) which said: "The greatest of all your successes is



Major-General Leonard Wood, who leads all other Presidential candidates in the "Straw Vote" being cast by the readers of LESLIE'S.

to have won the confidence and esteem of a people in trouble." And as he came home, Mrs. Wood and the children were on a Spanish mail steamer on their way to Spain, where they received distinguished courtesies. This was done at the request of the Spanish Colony in Havana, which wished to express their appreciation of the way the Spaniards in Cuba had been treated. So the war in Cuba ended with the family of the Military Governor going to the land of our late enemy on one of his own ships! Much of his fine creative work among alien races recalls three lines of "Kitchener's School":

"If he who broke you be minded to teach you, to his Mardissa go!  
Go, and carry your shoes in your hand and bow your head on your breast,  
For he who did not slay you in sport, he will not teach you in jest."

Every time you hear of General Wood he is doing something new and big—and doing it so magnificently that an outside observer would conclude that the man had been trained in that particular science from his youth up. For instance, in 1910, when he was Chief of Staff of the United States Army; or in 1916, when he was not only blowing the bugle of military pre-

paredness but actually remodeling military science; or in later days, when he was training men by the tens of thousand for the bitter work in the Argonne, any foreign military attaché would have assumed that Major-General Wood had been schooled in military tactics by the most masterly teachers of the world. As a matter of fact, when the Spanish War broke out, he was only Captain Leonard Wood, Medical Corps. Presently he was Colonel of the Rough Riders; two months later he was a Brigadier-General; before the year was out he was a Major-General. He never saw

West Point, except as a visitor, yet a great many people still think that Leonard Wood is the biggest soldier that America has produced in this generation. But—what kind of a President would he make?

## Roosevelt Plus Wilson

Fortunately, we do not have to guess. In his public career, especially the last twenty years of it, we may see what kind of an executive General Wood would be in the White House, as plainly as in a mirror. He is a man of such rugged honesty, such resolute character and such downright fearlessness that neither time nor circumstances nor politics can make him different. Lord Cromer (who, by the way, once expressed a wish that a man like Wood might succeed him in Egypt) could truthfully have said of him what he said of Gordon of Khartoum: "He was wholly

unmoved by any consideration of rank or money, and it was no idle boast when he sent an aide to tell all the people in Khartoum that Gordon fears nothing, for God has created him without fear." Leonard Wood—in his dominant characteristics—would be a unique combination of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, though in many respects he is vastly unlike either.

There is one important particular in which Leonard Wood would surpass any other American President—his capacity for efficient and effective work. He is not only one of the most tireless workers the Lord ever made; he turns out a highly finished product at amazing speed. "T. R." would be outclassed by "L. W." in this respect because the General is a master of essential details and has a cast-iron constitution that the Colonel never had, and Thoroughness is Wood's middle name.

A few brief illustrations: Back in 1885 when General Miles was busy putting crimps in the Apaches of the Southwest, young Dr. Wood of Boston entered the army as a contract surgeon and was ordered to Fort Huachaca, Ariz. He arrived at night, ran plump into his Harvard friend, Captain (afterward General) Lawton, of the Fourth Cavalry, and early next morning was hot-footing it with Lawton after Geronimo. Before night every man in the troop knew that the big, husky, blond Boston doctor was a born Indian fighter and a man of iron. The final chase after the renegade Apaches was 2,000 miles long. Thirty men were picked for their ability to stand hardship and all kinds of exposure; only fourteen of these lasted to the end, and two of them were officers—Lawton and Wood. But they brought in Geronimo in his pajamas. The contract surgeon's part in this campaign brought him the Congressional Medal of Honor, eight months after receiving his commission.

## What "T. R." Thought of Him

When war was declared against Spain in 1898, Captain Wood, of the Medical Corps, was on duty in Washington. Congress authorized three new regiments of Wild West cavalry and Wood was made Colonel of one of them, with Asst. Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt as his Lieutenant-Colonel. Wood sat down at a desk in the War Department and worked out every detail of the organization and equipment of a regiment of cavalry, including telegrams, requisitions and every other paper necessary for the Secretary of War to sign. When he arose from that desk, the only detail not finished was the signature of the Secretary. Twenty-one days from his appointment, 1,200 "Rough Riders" had been selected from 23,000 applicants and were ready to march on Cuba.

Shortly after the close of the Santiago campaign,

Concluded on page 730

As I see it, what our country  
needs is sound, sane and con-  
structive Americanism, respect  
for the constituted authorities,  
adherence to the Constitution.



# Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## Big Trade Pow-wow

One of the first results of the treaty of peace is the assembling in America of official delegates representing "big business" of the principal countries of the world. The representation is very large, Japan alone having sent nearly a hundred prominent business men. In order to make the conference something more than a debating society, the principal subjects for discussion were agreed upon long ago and experts have prepared reports and data worldwide in scope, so that the delegates might act with intelligence and speed. The first subject before the conference is the eight-hour day, which is considered the most urgent topic under consideration. The problem of the unemployed, the need of a system of maternity insurance, better protection for women and children against industrial hazards and the conflict between organized labor and capital will be discussed at the meeting. Where possible, it is expected that the delegates will agree upon certain principles which can be adopted as an international agreement, in order that standardization may be possible all over the civilized world. It is perhaps the most important and far-reaching business conference ever held.

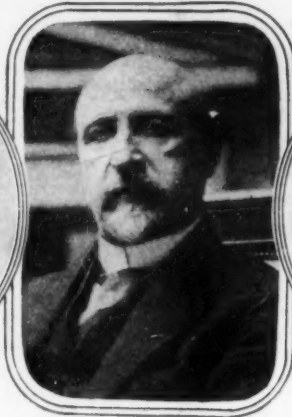


Western Newspaper Union

Heads of "the Big Five" missions gathered at Washington, D. C., for the International Trade Conference. Left to right, A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Conference; Eugene Schneider ("the French Steel King"), head of the French Mission; Sir Arthur Shirley Been, of the British Mission; Ferdinand Quartieri, of the Italian Mission; M. Hankar, of the Belgian Mission. Japan sent many delegates.



Donald C. Thompson



Press Ill.



Donald C. Thompson

## Republics Born of War

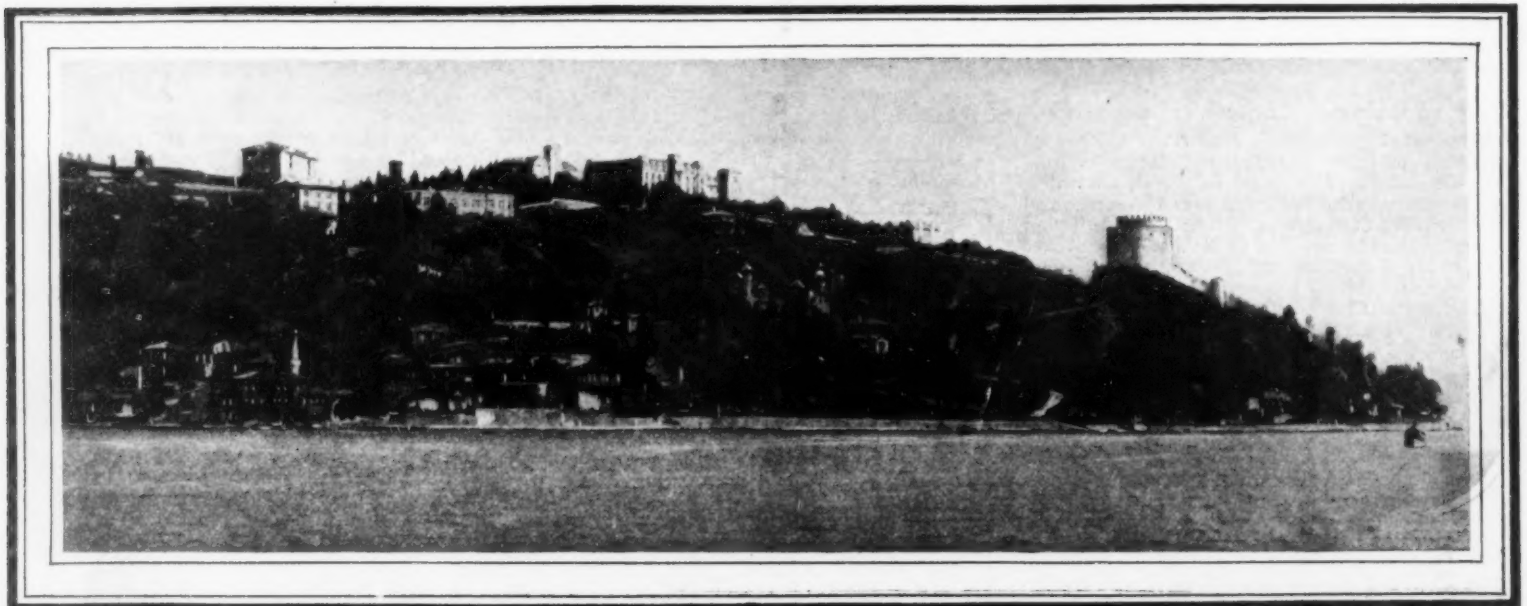
Herr Karl Seitz, President of the new Republic of Austria, has just signed the treaty of peace with the Allied governments and his country now takes its place among the new governments that have arisen out of the wreckage of the war. Another of these (self-determined) nations is the Republic of Armenia, whose exact status cannot be determined until the Allies announce the final disposition of the Turkish Empire. Meanwhile, this distressed

country has organized a provisional government, elected Alexander Khadissian as President, and appealed to the United States for aid. The area of the new Armenia comprises a large part of what was Asiatic Turkey. The Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia is also provisionally on the map. Georgia lies north of the eastern

wing of Armenia and is a buffer state between Armenia and Russia. Up to 1799 it was an independent kingdom but has since been a part of Russia. It comprises ancient Iberia, Colchis and Albania; its peoples, noted for physical beauty, have lived continuously in that region for more than 5,000 years. The report of the American Mission headed by Major-Gen. Harbord has not yet been made public, but it is understood that it will make no recommendation that the United States take charge of Armenia.

## America on the Bosphorus

The Turkish question has not yet been settled by the Peace Conference and a state of chaos reigns from the Dardanelles eastward. Brigandage and official grafting are reported from many districts and these disorders will probably continue until the ultimate fate of the old Turkish Empire is made known. Meanwhile, America still overlooks the Bosphorus from one of the finest educational institutions in the East—Robert College. The fine buildings erected by the benefactors of Christopher Rhinelander Robert, of New York, and later donors have fortunately escaped destruction at the hands of the Turks. Since 1863 it has filled a large place in the educational and moral life of the better class of Turks and more than 3,000 of its graduates have risen to prominence in the political or community life of the empire. It was founded in 1863 as "a model Christian college in which the first object is the development of Christian manliness." Like the American College at Beirut, Syria, it has been "a burning and a shining light" in western Asia.



Donald C. Thompson

Robert College, Constantinople, the great American training school overlooking the Bosphorus, which has emerged from the great war unscathed and will resume its work of training the youth of the former Turkish Empire in the elements of Christian manliness.



# Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## An Innovation

The first election of its kind in the United States, it is claimed, recently took place in Cincinnati when the employees of the Procter & Gamble Co. accepted the company's invitation to select one of their own number to serve as a director and participate in the management of the business. The employees first picked out five of their number as possibilities and then called the election to determine which of the five should become the director. Simultaneously, elections were held at the other plants of the company in Port Ivory, N. Y., and Kansas City, Kans. Every employee of this company was already a stockholder and this innovation in industrial management is expected to increase the loyalty of the employees and contribute to industrial peace.



Employees of the Procter & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati.



Press III.

Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and Princess Antonie. This former commander of German forces in Belgium and northern France is one of the 600 Huns to be tried for international crimes committed during the war. He it was who first used gas in the war.

## Pay-Day for Poison Gas

The Allies have submitted to the Tenth Governments a list of about six hundred of their officers and men whose surrender for trial is demanded under the terms of the treaty. All of these are accused of having committed international crimes during the progress of the war, crimes varying from malicious looting and individual cruelty up to the ruthless use of the submarine, the introduction of poison gases and barbarity towards helpless prisoners. Prominent among them is former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who held high command in the Kaiser's armies on the western front. To Rupprecht is given the blame of having been the first to introduce poison gas into supposedly humane warfare and he is to be given

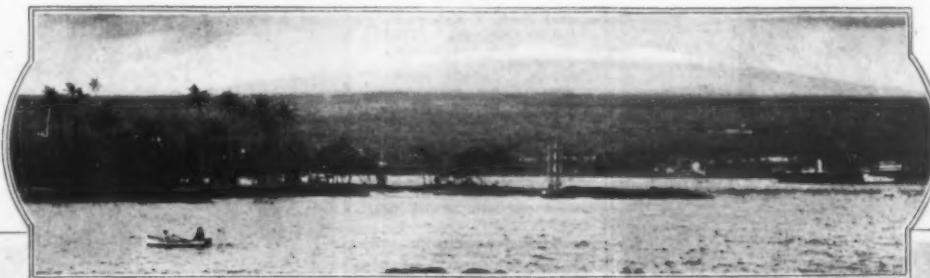
an opportunity to disprove the evidence that will be submitted against him. It is reported that the ex-Prince is highly indignant at the demand that he be brought to trial and that he will refuse to give himself up. In such case extradition methods will probably be employed and there are few countries in the world which would refuse to surrender him to the powerful Allied nations.

## Mauna Loa on Fire

A special report from an eye-witness of the recent volcanic eruption in the Hawaiian Islands gives interesting data concerning it. "Columns of fire could be distinctly seen from the western part of the island and on the eastern and southern coast as well," he writes.

"The two columns of fire towered high up into the heavens and illuminated the country from one end of the island to the other. After several hours of activity, the eruption subsided for nearly three days, and then the flow of lava started. Hundreds of automobiles were rushed out of Hilo and up the 32-mile climb to witness the wonderful spectacle. Thousands of acres of valuable land were covered with lava and rendered apparently worthless. Fortunately there were no thickly populated towns near the volcano and the destruction wrought by the volcano was therefore not so distressing as in the case of similar eruptions in other parts of the civilized world."

One of the most remarkable features of the eruption was the killing of an enormous number of valuable fish which were boiled to death when the extremely hot lava flow entered the Pacific Ocean. For days the nearly beaches were covered with their bodies, cast up by the waves.



H. C. Eller

Snow-capped Mauna Loa, on the island of Hilo, Hawaiian group, which has recently been in violent eruption after three years of inactivity. The flow of lava was preceded by earthquakes and was definitely timed in advance by Prof. J. A. Jaggard, Jr., the Federal Volcanologist whose observatory is on the rim of the Kilauea crater.



H. C. Eller

The brink of the Kilauea crater, showing the sulphur fumes rising from the subterranean cauldron boiling far down in the mysterious depths of the earth.



H. C. Eller

The flow of molten lava began nearly three days after the fiery eruption and traveled twenty miles down the mountain side in a wide stream. Trees engulfed by the black mass were consumed and when the lava had cooled the molds of their rapidly incinerated trunks remained.



E. S. Robinson

The stream of hot lava dropping into the sea sends up a constant column of steam and is said to have heated the ocean half a mile from the shore.

# Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## The World's Biggest General

IT is announced that Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of all the French, British, American, Belgian and other armies of the Allies will shortly visit America, unless absolutely prevented by events connected with the ratification of peace. Marshal Foch has commanded more men on a longer battle-front than any other General in the history of the world and as the supreme leader of the victorious Allied army he has attracted to himself as little attention as possible. One of the most enthusiastic receptions which the conquering hero received was that of the population of his home town in France, which he recently visited. His reception in America will be another ovation, in which the people as well as the military will convey to him the esteem in which he is universally held.

## America Feeding the World

THE return of Mr. Hoover for a well-earned rest has not put an end to American relief work in war-torn countries of Europe, which now face the rigors of a winter unprepared. Aside from the beneficent work of the American Red Cross in many lands, the American Relief Administration is very active. A special feature of its work is that of supplying the infants and children with sufficient food to counteract the effects of the malnutrition from which they are suffering in many lands. Unless prompt help is given, thousands of these will die and many thousands of others will grow up enfeebled and deformed. The European Children's Fund of the American Relief Administration has recently undertaken the task of feeding 100,000 children in Hungary, all under the age of eight years. The first trainload of supplies recently reached Budapest and the humane work will continue until next May or longer. The preliminary estimate of the cost is \$750,000.

most pitiable condition, having been the victims of Turkish hate more malignant perhaps than that which any other nationality has been called upon to suffer. The American Relief Administration is already doing its utmost to save as many as possible.



## Putting Europe on Its Feet

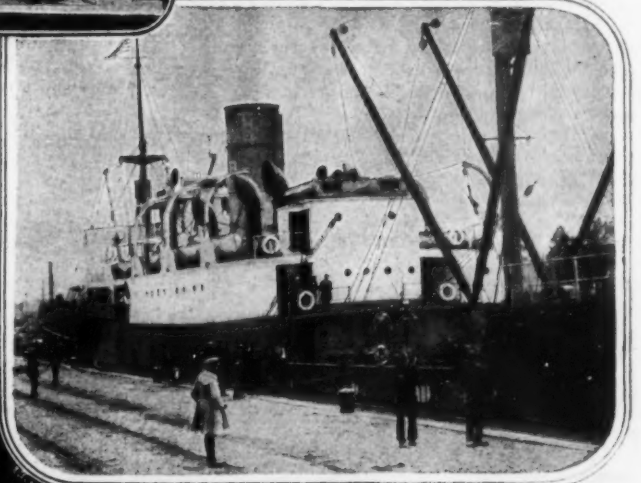
ONE of the most interesting activities of America since the end of hostilities has been the effort to assist our Allies in the restoration of their financial and industrial systems. The State Department, the American bankers and our business leaders in general are daily wrestling with the intricate problems of financing European countries and enabling them to secure credits that will facilitate the purchase of food supplies and materials for manufacture. The recent World's Cotton Conference at New Orleans did much to aid in starting the looms of Europe again. Belgium has recuperated quickly and rebuilt many of its factories, but its cotton mills could not open until assured of a plentiful supply of raw cotton. This has partly been remedied by American co-operation and the first relief ship of this kind recently arrived at Ghent with a cargo of cotton. Very large delegations of business men from many countries, including Japan, are now holding conference with American leaders with a view to working out plans whereby American participation along industrial lines may be equitably distributed.

## France Remembers

A BEAUTIFUL ceremony took place recently on the banks of the historic Hudson when the French Mission, headed by Lieut. Gen. Cornille, of the French Army, presented to the West Point Military Academy the replica of the statue which stands in the grounds of the famous L'Ecole Polytechnique, in Paris. The ceremonies recalled the earlier days when the American colonies, newly freed and federated, officially expressed to France their thanks for the timely arrival of La Fayette and his French troops in the darkest period of the Revolutionary War. It is noteworthy that France is

Pegutillon

The entablature of the beautiful monument to be erected in Paris as an enduring memorial in honor of Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied troops and the greatest French soldier since Napoleon. In the earlier days of the great war he was merely one of the French Generals but when the American troops began to arrive in large numbers he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies.



Captain Gardner Richardson (right) and Captain C. N. Leach (left) standing in front of the first train of relief supplies sent in for the children of Budapest, Hungary, by the splendid American Relief Administration, European Children's Fund.

and its burden will be borne mainly by Americans of Hungarian descent. In many of the devastated lands are hundreds of thousands of Jews at the verge of starvation; measures for their relief are mainly in the hands of a central Jewish organization which raises its funds through the existing Jewish charitable societies throughout the United States. The Armenians also are in a



Lt. Gen. Cornille, of the French Army and head of the French Mission now touring America, unveiling at West Point Military Academy the beautiful memorial presented to the Academy by France.

Edward Schuler

An American freighter just arrived at Ghent, Belgium, from New Orleans, laden with a cargo of cotton for use in the restored Belgian factories. A forerunner of American economic aid in helping European industries back on their feet.

showing the utmost recognition of American aid in the war. Memorials to the Americans are springing up in many parts of France. In the restoring of the bridges at such battlefields as St. Mihiel and Chateau-Thierry, for instance, the inscriptions record the fact that it was American heroism that helped so greatly to save the day.

Wide World Photos



# Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## Shantung the Holy

THE province of Shantung, China, over which the Peace Treaty in its present form gives the Japanese virtual dominion if not actual ownership, is rich in economic resources and trade possibilities; but back of these is a deeper reason why the Chinese so bitterly resent giving it up. The province includes the sacred mountain of Tai-shan, which is all and more to the Chinese than Mt. Sinai was to the Hebrews. Fifteen hundred years before Moses received the tables of the Law, one of the greatest emperors of ancient China is said to have had from this mount a vision of a dragon, which became the symbol of his empire. For more than four thousand



J. Switzer  
Shantung, the province of China about to be annexed by Japan, is one of the holiest districts of China. At the foot of the sacred mountain of Tai-shan is this tablet, over the grave of the great sage Confucius, born B. C. 551.



A portrait of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, when she was sixteen years of age and a charming princess near Munich, Bavaria.

years the mount has been the goal of pilgrims from all parts of China, partly also because it was here that the great Confucius (Kung-fut-tse) was born, and here is his unobtrusive grave.

## Looking Backward

THE visit of the Queen of Belgium has brought to LESLIE'S the interesting reminiscences (furnished by Edward T. Heyn) of a Milwaukee lady who knew her when she was the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria and who furnishes the photograph taken at the age of sixteen. Of an accidental meeting she says: "The

enjoy looking over copies of the *Youth's Companion* which my son had with him."

## World's Higher Life

ONE of the most significant world conferences of the year will be that of the World's Christian Citizenship Conference at Pittsburgh, about the middle of November. It will hold its sessions during "Armistice Week," November 9-16, and distinguished churchmen from all over the world will be present. This is the third conference of this kind. The first, in Philadelphia about seven years ago, was attended by about 7,000 people; the second in Portland, Oregon, four years ago, by about 15,000.



Press Illustrating

Miss Miyoko Kobashi, editor-in-chief of the "Tokyo Women's Weekly," who has come to America to take a course in journalism.



Linnenkohl  
The Executive Committee of the World's Cotton Conference, which recently met in New Orleans. (1) W. Frank Shove, Pocansett Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass. (2) Frank Nasuth, Manchester, England. (3) Sam. L. Rogers, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. (4) W. E. Mikell, Cotton Exchange, Augusta, Ga. (5) M. J. Sanders, New Orleans. (6) Sir A. Sherry Benn, M.P., Manchester, England. (7) Colonel Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga. (8) A. J. Chapman, stenographer, New Orleans. (9) Rufus R. Wilson, Secretary, Boston. (10) James R. McColl, Loraine Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I., chairman. (11) John A. Todd, Textile Institute, Manchester, England. (12) W. G. Turner, Memphis, Tenn. (13) T. F. Justis, Dallas, Texas. (14) John A. Simpson, Westerford, Okla. (15) W. D. Nesbitt, Birmingham, Ala. (16) J. J. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C. (17) P. H. Saunders, New Orleans. (18) Bertram H. Borden, New York City.

## King Cotton

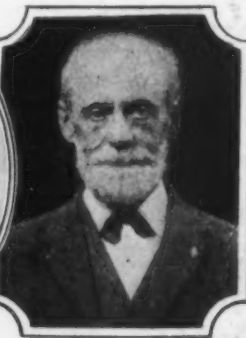
THE first world's cotton Congress ever held has just closed its sessions at New Orleans, delegates from thirty-one nations being present. It was brought together to consider every phase of the cotton industry, from planting to manufacture, and to stabilize the industry. Among the accomplishments of the meeting were: Permanent organization of a world association to be known as World Cotton Conference, and provisions for adequate financing of cotton to European spinners and manufacturers; recom-



Dr. Norman Maclean, Edinburgh, pastor of Scotland's largest church.



Mrs. Theodore Cory, of London, whose pen-name is "Winifred Graham."



F. Herbert Stead, London, leader of Religion and Labor movement.



Rev. Danjo Ebina, of Japan, one of the foremost Christian pastors.



Mrs. Danjo Ebina, of Japan, who is the editor of "The New Woman."



Rev. Joachim Alexopoulos, Dean of the Greek Church Synod.

Princess Elizabeth turned out to be a delightful young lady. Being about the same age as my son, sweet sixteen, the young people were soon busily chatting over their music and other studies, speaking English, which Princess Elizabeth spoke fluently. The

A group of the foreign delegates to the World's Christian Citizenship Conference to be held in Pittsburgh about the middle of November. Thirty different countries will be represented. At the last conference, held four years ago in Portland, Ore., 15,000 people were present.

afternoon coffee was brought in and we grouped ourselves around a table, spending several hours in animated conversation. Princess Elizabeth seemed to

negotiability; and the adoption of standard gin-compressed bales, with uniform coverings, to be sold by net weight.

mendation of a system of warehouses extending from farm to port, with receipts of universal negotiability, and the adoption of standard gin-compressed bales, with uniform coverings, to be sold by net weight.



# Class Civilization—Is It Here to Stay?

IS the world from now on to have a class civilization animated by class consciousness, organized on class principles, and directed by class government? This is the question which has been looming for some time in the minds of those accustomed to looking on the inside of things, and it has been brought startlingly to our attention by the recent elections in the great Province of Ontario.

Of all the democratic elections held since the war, probably no one contains such an element of interest and instruction as the recent election in Ontario. Candidates representing six organizations were in the field: the two old-time political parties, Conservative and Liberal, the United Farmers of Ontario, the Labor Party, the Soldier group, and Independent Liberals. The returns as known on October 22nd were: Farmers, 45; Liberals, 28; Conservatives, 25; Labor, 11; Soldiers, 1; Independent Liberals, 1; making a total of 111 representatives.

## A Leader Needed

This verdict of the electorate of Ontario creates a situation unique in the history of Parliamentary government. The Prime Minister of the Province, Sir William Hearst, was defeated by a carpenter representing the Labor Party. His Cabinet with one or two exceptions were defeated. Toronto, which is the great conservative center of the Dominion, went almost unanimously liberal.

The outstanding feature of the situation is the fact that no one group contains a sufficient number of representatives to constitute a working majority; and no group has a leader fitted by experience to become Prime Minister and organize and carry on an orderly Government.

In a word, the people of Ontario have abandoned the two party system of representation in Parliament, upon which British Democracy has based its progress from the beginning, and has adopted a group or class system with the farmers in the majority, so far as any individual group goes.

If a coalition were established between farmers and labor, as a labor leader proposes, this coalition would not have a working majority. Neither the united farmers nor the labor group can logically unite with the Liberals or the Conservatives, because they have been elected upon a platform, the fundamental principle of which is that the old time parties have betrayed the interests of the farmer and the workingman, and must, therefore, be put out of business.

## The Clashing Interests

If a Cabinet were to be formed on the basis of proportional representation among the different groups, the question would remain: Who in the Cabinet would represent the whole people of the Province of Ontario? The basis of the two party system has always been that elected representatives represented people of all classes and interest; the two parties being divided upon question of policy, which policy would affect all classes in the community. We now have 45 farmers elected by the farmers to represent the farmers, and to make the Government function in the interest of the farmers; 11 workingmen elected to represent the workingmen, and to use the Government as an instrument for the advantage of workingmen.

If a coalition were to be established between the farmers and the laboring men, how long would it last, and how practical would be its working? The farmer is a producer of food and in the production of food he is an employer of labor. He is interested in a high price for food, a low wage for labor, a low tariff upon products of industry, and a high tariff upon products of the farm which compete with those produced by himself. On the other hand, the laborers represent the class interested primarily in a low price of food, high wages; and in a high tariff upon all manufactured articles and a low tariff upon all food products.

This is almost an irresistible force meeting an immovable body. Logically it would appear a practical impossibility for these two groups to form a working coalition, and at the same time put upon the Statute books the laws favoring their several class interests.

In these days of miracles, one should hardly venture to prophesy. Such a coalition may be formed and may turn out to be practical and efficient. One of the favorite exercises in logic among the Ancients was to prove the impossibility of motion. The argument ran something as follows: You cannot move where you are and you cannot move where you are not. There-

By DR. CHARLES AUBREYEATON

fore, you cannot move at all. Nothing could be more logical nor more in accordance with the fact. Yet people have been persisting in motion for a considerable period regardless of logic. It may be that although, logically, the farmer and the laboring group have diametrically opposed interests, they will acquire political acumen and work together.

It is a safe bet, however, that the situation contains explosive possibilities and will probably result in another appeal to the country at no distant date.

According to the Canadian Annual Review of 1917, the United Farmers of Ontario was an important organization in that year, with 400 local clubs and 15,000 members. It has had a steady growth since its organization in 1914. At the third annual convention of the United Farmers' in 1917, the delegates adopted a platform which approved among other things a direct tax on unimproved land values; a graduated tax on incomes over \$4,000; nationalization of Railway, Telegraph and Express Companies; the initiative and referendum; publicity for campaign funds; abolition of the patronage system; and federal franchise for women. The Convention approved of freer trade and of certain reciprocity policies, the latter subject to a Government referendum.

At the fourth Convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, the President of the organization declared that "Government by the people is a myth. The real rulers of Canada are the Knighted heads of combines, financial, manufacturing, and food distributing interests are organized and the individual farmer, standing alone, has no chance against them. Farmers possess, but do not control, the biggest business assets in Canada."

## Statistics that Speak

The assets possessed, even if not controlled by the farmers of Ontario, according to Federal statistics, amounted on July 1, 1915, to a tidy sum. On that date the value of live stock held by Ontario farmers was in excess at \$295,000,000, and in 1917, \$296,000,000. The field crops for 1917, amounted to \$284,000,000. In 1916, the total value of Ontario farm land, was placed by the Provincial Government at \$794,000,000; buildings were valued at \$357,000,000; implements at \$98,000,000; or a total for all farming assets, including live stock of \$1,513,880,550.

The vital statistics for Ontario in 1916, showed an estimated population of 2,776,885, divided as follows: Cities, 36.72%; towns, 5.76%; rural municipalities, 57.62%.

It would be hard to find anywhere in the world, a higher class population than the rural population of Ontario. The standard of comfort in living is very high. The people are, for the most part, of old country stock, and the best stock at that. Education and religion exercise a tremendous influence in the life of the people, and from these farms there comes forth a continuous stream of splendidly equipped men and women who take the leadership in all the activities of city life, and constitute one of the dominant elements in the professions, in finance and industry.

With such a substantial foundation of material wealth, with so unusually high a standard of moral, intellectual, and material existence, with traditions that reflect the utmost credit upon themselves and upon their country, it is unthinkable that the elected representatives of this class of Ontario's population, should lend themselves to any wild or revolutionary schemes in legislation.

The Ontario farmer is a man of double consciousness. He is a capitalist, owning his lands, and tools. He has a bank account. He is able to educate his children; and to enjoy many privileges himself, which cost money. At the same time he is a hard worker. He knows the value of capital in industry, and he knows the place that labor holds in industry. And his knowledge of these two realities springs out of the fact that he constitutes both of them in his own person.

In spite of the highly pessimistic views quoted from the leader of the United Farmers of Ontario, I do not believe that the country has much to fear from the 45 farming gentlemen who will take their seat in the Ontario House of Representatives.

The situation reveals what every one feels, that there is an amazing antagonism towards all governments, at the present time. The War period wrought such havoc and ruin and created such emotional reactions and dislocations, that, there seems to be everywhere a bitter antagonism towards governmental authority. There is very little ground for this attitude in logic. The governments of English-speaking countries are no worse, and no better today, than they were five years ago. They were representative then and they are representative now, of all the people.

The War put unusual powers in the hands of governments. The liberties of the individual and the details of financial and business life were brought under the control of government as never before. Prices were fixed by government; profits limited; wages were fixed by government; consumption of food products regulated by government; transportation was carried on by government; taxation was pressed hard by government. Millions of men in the army, learned to rely upon their government, for food and clothing, and control.

## The War Not a Cure-All

The War did not usher in the millennium. It left the world broken in health, body and mind. Where at the beginning of the war, there was order, now there is chaos. Instead of lifting burdens from the masses of men, it has fastened burdens upon them. There is an unconscious rebellion in the minds of people, against this situation. It seems to them, that so long a period of sacrifice and suffering should eventuate in some immediate release from the burdens and sorrows of life, and when this release does not appear, there springs up a blind resentment. A government that could declare war, so the instinct leads the ordinary man to feel, should be able to declare peace. If the government could put burdens upon the people, it ought to be able to take burdens off of the people. It is not taking them off, therefore the government must go. This is the open season for governments. We may expect to see a frightful slaughter of the innocent in all self-governing lands. While it may be bitter medicine for the governments aforesaid, it will also be a salutary experience, although an expensive one, for the countries and it may teach large numbers of people who are now possessed with the notion that you can create anything in the way of a social condition you please by legislation, that they are wrong.

The 45 farmers elected to the Ontario House of Representatives, will learn, after a brief course in practical legislation, that you can't run a farm from any given Parliament building or State House.

## One-Class Rule Doomed

When he begins to pursue the wicked capitalist and smite him with the bludgeon of legislation into submission, he may be performing a necessary operation in social progress; on the other hand he may be undermining the foundations of his own prosperity. There is no doubt that hitherto the financial interests have enjoyed an undue influence in the governments elected by all the people. But, the farmer and the laboring man will soon discover that a farm is of small value unless there is a sale for its products; and labor is not a salable article unless the community can purchase commodities produced by labor. If, therefore, by the application of any of the guaranteed self-acting theories that have recently come out of Russia, capital is destroyed and the industrial system of the country dislocated, the farmer will discover, in company with his brother the laboring man, that it takes centuries to create anything of worth, but it may be destroyed in a moment.

I do not believe that any civilization founded upon one class, can exist over any considerable period of time. It has never been so in the past. Germany was a class civilization standing like a pyramid upon its apex. Germany has been destroyed, temporarily at least. Russia was another class civilization. The ruling class represented by the Czar and his minions was stricken down, and another class substituted in the place of power and tyranny. Under the Czar there were occasional moments of sanity in Russia and a reasonable prospect that a majority of the people could get enough to eat and have a roof over their heads. Under the Proletarian class dictatorship, there seems to be small possibility for any one except a favored

Concluded on page 734

## Deauville—the French Monte Carlo

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent

Photographs by THE AUTHOR



\*One of the reasons why most of the men who pass the week-end at Deauville spend much of their time gazing seaward.

LITTLE indiscretions—venal sins they were called by the medieval church—are altogether more provocative of blue-stocking moralizing than is bank robbery or murder. There can be a division of opinion even amongst the elect. At present the wagging of tongues of the café philosophers is concerned with the jazz pace of the return to gayety of the *haute monde*, which means any one having money to spend. During the war, dancing was rigorously taboo for the French; now one can dance holes through a new pair of slippers and merely be in the mode.

Americans at home cannot realize how

the war has touched every individual over here. In the reaction, the pace has become a jazz, and Deauville is the apotheosis of France's fling.

If you don't happen to know where Deauville is, look on the map along the northern coast of France until you see TROUVILLE in large letters; Deauville is next door in small script. Don't blame the map maker. It used to be Trouville that was worldly and wicked, gay and fashionable. Now Trouville is only for the *bourgeoisie*. Just how Deauville shoved it aside is the beginning of the story.

There is a certain restaurant in Paris which once lent its name to a very popular comic opera and is always trippingly mentioned by anyone who has pretended to do Paris at all. The proprietor of this famous rendezvous journeyed to Trouville with the idea of there establishing a similar seaside rendezvous and strolled thoughtfully along the beach. At length he was stopped short by a little creek. This creek separates Deauville from Trouville. It can be ferried over for a penny. As he stood looking across at the deserted Deauville beach, the great idea was born.

He returned to his own famous Paris rendezvous. "Listen!" he suggested to the Maxim beauties. "Do you wish a vacation at the seashore such as never was?"

His listeners jumped up and down in their tiny

restaurant, or a square inch on the beach, or a view of the races, or a chance to push your thousands across the gaming tables. You have

the idea of an eternal crowd and the utmost scarcity of space. Lose yourself from the proper hour and you meet a wilderness.

I was looking in every direction to discover the display of wondrous costumes of which I had been reading daily at such length. I stepped within the portals of one of the great hotels. A costume! And it was a costume! Stockingless—of course. The skirt—a Paris dress-maker's idea of one way to use a bit of fringe. The waist—but no! It is probably a compliment to stare and to continue to stare at Deauville. But I was not prepared. I was abashed. Furthermore, I thought, "I must get used to all this a little more gradually!"

That marvellous costume determined a perpetual sense of anti-climax. The wearer stood nonchalantly leaning against a pillar, one hand on her hip, the other arranging a stray lock of hair. While she might overwhelmingly fulfill any stereotyped expectation of wonders, she also remained distinctly an individual. Hers was an originality of daring, of imagination. Thus it was abysmally normal to turn from that figure posed against the pillar and to walk out to the street, merely to see fabulous fortunes in pearls, fortunes in ermine, and ordinary startlement in unimaginative daring in undress.

Meeting an acquaintance, he outlined the correct program of what should be done in Deauville: tea and dancing at the casino at five; dinner; the opera or the varieties; the gaming tables; midnight supper and more dancing until morning; bathing and bathing costume parade at noon on the next day. As it was now almost five, straightway we made for the tea room.

Mlle. Gaby Deslys was sitting at the next table, a successful addition to the picturesqueness of the room.

Concluded on page 731



A Paris mannequin (costumer's model) at the Deauville races. Yes, she is stockingless.

beribboned, square-toed pumps, and shouted: "O'oui!"

"Well," he said, "we are going to Deauville."

"Where's Deauville?"

"Next to Trouville."

"Oh, that's all right, then," shouted the chorus. "We can spend the day on the Trouville beach and the night at the Trouville casino."

Not at all. That was just the point. The invitation had one string: not one toe was to cross to Trouville for any reason whatsoever.

Thus it was that the entourage of femininity which had sparkled and frittered and allured in Paris packed its luggage and went to the sands of Deauville. Soon strange reports began to filter into Trouville regarding a strange parade of beauty which had mysteriously appeared across the creek. A great casino was built and tremendous hotels, and a race course, and the jewelers came from the *Rue de la Paix*, and the great dressmakers came. And above all came the mannequins to parade the gowns.

This was before the war. Now that the war is over and the reaction come, Deauville has inaugurated an orgy of spending and display which makes the memories of the court of Louis XIV read like a dull record of a peasant family's domestic accounts.

The season is remarkably short—just a handful of crowded days. This move, indeed, is the most adroit in the entire campaign of exclusiveness. It is worth millions in advertising. It concentrates attention. It forces the most important columns of the press in a concentration. It turns, for the entire length of the season, every eye upon Deauville. It attracts every errant franc. An aura is created around the very name of "Deauville," the same dream which sometimes one has after an evening of reading the Arabian Nights.

My train which was headed for this paradise of dreams was crowded to the last square-inch with other dream-chasers. I made no futile effort to find an orthodox place but dashed immediately for the dining-car; by eating two breakfasts and then a luncheon at half-past ten, I contrived to have a comfortable seat all the way.

Following a tip from a Red Cross girl, I found a room at Trouville at one-twentieth the rate at Deauville. It was a little after one o'clock when I started across the ferry. I looked down the length of the long beach road. Not a soul was to be seen. It was not the hour to be seen. Follow the crowd in Deauville and you are always in a crowd—you are always fighting for a table at a



It sometimes happens that the petted darlings of the Paris *roues* wear fewer clothes in the water than when on land.



A typical hotel at Deauville where a poached egg may be had for \$2 and a portion of chicken for \$20, and room rent in proportion.



As an occasional diversion, the horses in the paddock are also inspected by habitués of Deauville before the races.





A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, convicted of disloyalty by a jury of farmers and sentenced to ninety days in jail.

Paulson

IN the August 16th issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, upon the page written by Mr. George Creel (for which the Editor of LESLIE'S assumes no responsibility) there appeared an article attacking the trial court of Jackson County, Minnesota, in which two of the officers of the National Nonpartisan League—President Arthur C. Townley and Vice-President Joseph Gilbert—had been convicted of disloyalty and sedition.

Mr. Creel's eager championship of the League, against the alleged unfair Court, gives an impression so directly opposite to the character of this American-Bolshevistic movement as to call for a frank disclosure of its real spirit. This League has built up, by chicanery unprecedented, the most formidable machine of Socialism and treason since the Nation was founded.

Mr. Creel—the one-time Chairman of the U. S. Bureau of Public Information (of which the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War were the other members), the censor of the American press during the war—has been quoted by the apostles of this American Bolshevism as their self-avowed ally, even in the midst of war hostilities; hence, it is not surprising (however lamentable) that since he ceased to pass official judgment upon the patriotic, free American press, he continues to hold sentiments that permit him to assail our courts of justice.

At a time when Messrs. Townley and Gilbert were active in creating sentiment against the American cause, Mr. Creel wrote them, and his letter was quoted from their platforms:

"I have the feeling that the work you are doing is extremely valuable in this crisis. I have done all in my power to protect it from unfair assault. Sincerely yours, George Creel."

Further than that, Mr. Creel (while Press Censor and upon his own initiative) secured photographs of the League officials (including Governor Frazier), and sent them, in slides, to Russia as illustrations of American "free democracy" to offset the German propaganda in Russia against America. Such is Mr. Creel's ideal Americanism! The League orators boasted of it, on their platforms.

And now that the president and vice-president of the Nonpartisan League have been convicted, by a jury of farmers, of a series of offenses against patriotism, and have been given the maximum sentence of jail—ninety days, without the option of a fine—Mr. George Creel attacks the District Court for daring to do its duty.

Both Townley and Gilbert were arrested early in 1918 for repeated offenses of disloyalty, indicted May 21, 1918, demurred and postponed their trial by appeal until June, 1919, and were convicted June 26, 1919, and are now out on bail, on stay of sentence for sixty days.

Upon the occasion of sentencing Townley and Gilbert September 13, Judge Dean, the Trial Court, rebuked the Nonpartisan League officers for their cam-

## Is the Nonpartisan League a Menace?

*Have 200,000 Farmers Been Betrayed Into a Seditious Organization?*

By CAPT. PAUL V. COLLINS

paign of publicity against the court and the prosecuting attorney; he said:

"An article purporting to have been written by George Creel, in reference to this trial, published in LESLIE'S WEEKLY for August 16, last, contains such glaring untruths that the article will now be read and comments made on them in the order in which the statements were made and numbered in the article, and it may be said that these four specifications contain the gist of what has been printed in many other papers throughout the country, all emanating from the same source.

"(1). That the trial was held in a small town virtually inaccessible by any modern means of travel."

The Judge, in answer, calls attention to the fact that Jackson County is crossed by two railroads; and that, within that, and adjoining Martin County, the farmers alone own 4,944 automobiles in good running order. He stated, also, that Jackson County adjoins the Iowa state border, and is in the best part of Minnesota.

"(2). By trying the case before a judge who had recently refused to try a similar conspiracy case, admitting a prejudice so strong as to unfit him for the exercise of the proper fairness and dispassion."

The Judge contradicts the above, point-blank, and cites the fact that no protest was made to oust this court from presiding.

"(3). Neither Townley nor Gilbert were permitted to introduce speeches calling upon the people to support the war."

The Judge calls attention to the fact that "four different speeches made by Townley were admitted in evidence, in their entirety." He also remarked: "And, after the jury had heard these speeches read to them, and other corroborative evidence, they returned a verdict of guilty."

"(4). And last, when Townley claimed his constitutional right to present his own case to the jury, the Judge refused permission, and the prisoner was made to keep silent."

The Court replies:

"Mr. Townley had no such constitutional right; nor does any other defendant, in a criminal case, have a right under like conditions. The defendant, Townley, had not taken the witness stand, had not submitted himself to cross-examina-



Don L. Tracy

Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, head of the Industrial Commission of three members, whose dictatorial powers are very great.

"It is true," continued the Judge, "that the Nonpartisan League Publicity Bureau, having enormous sums of money collected from its members, has been exceedingly active since this trial was heard, in carrying on the most vicious propaganda of falsehood, misrepresentation and garbled facts that has ever been known to modern journalism."

It will not escape the reader's notice that Mr. Creel makes a general appeal, not to the American citizens, in general, but to "the workers" only—evidently a mere Socialistic call to differentiate "the workers," the proletariat, from other classes of Americans.

From the seditious speeches made by Townley, during the Great War, the following extracts will suffice to indicate his position:

"If the Nation should come to the big corporations and ask for their surplus wealth, I am afraid it would dampen their ardor for war. I am afraid there would not be much of a war."

Townley helped prepare the following resolution, and voted for it, in January, 1918:

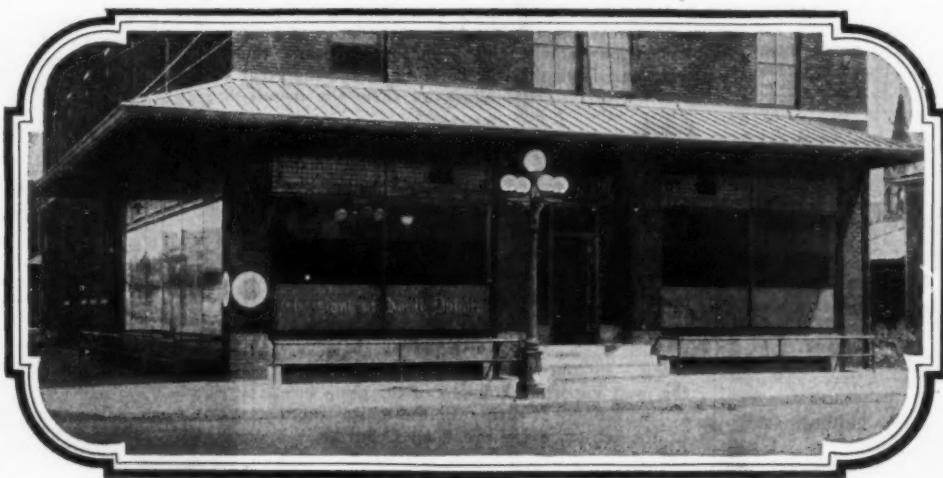
"The moving cause of this world war was, and is, political autocracy, used to perpetuate and extend industrial autocracy. It is the struggle of political overlords to perpetuate their power and exploit their fellow men. Autocratic rulers, who have robbed and exploited the fathers and mothers, now slaughter the children, for the single purpose of further entrenching themselves in their infamous position of securing and legalizing their possession of the fruits of others' toils, and thrusting the world under the yoke of political autocracy, which is the shield and mask of industrial autocracy."

"My indictment," testified Mr. Townley before a Congressional committee, "was based on that paragraph."

A half-truth being the worst kind of falsehood, how should the above misstatement be characterized? The indictment did not rest on the above quotation, however seditious that was, but it covered a continuous conspiracy and repeated offenses from October 10, 1917, to February 11, 1918, when the warrants for their arrests were issued. A week before that arrest, Gilbert had been arrested on a similar charge, at Lakefield, and convicted in a justice's court, by a farmer jury. He appealed to the District Court, and that appeal is still pending.

The indictment charges Townley and Gilbert with conspiring October 10, 1917, and thereafter, to teach and advocate that men should not enlist; it charges unlawful assembly for the purpose of such treasonable teaching; it charges the employing of one Irving Freitag (note the nationality) to make speeches for the same purpose, and it charges that both Townley and Gilbert made seditious speeches—of which quotations too long to reproduce here are included in the indictment. It charges that they circulated a pamphlet entitled "National Nonpartisan League War Program and Statement of Principles," which printed pamphlet was quoted extensively in the indictment. This included such treasonable language as the following:

"To conscript men and exempt the blood-stained wealth coined from the sufferings of humanity, is repugnant to the spirit of America and contrary to the ideals of democracy. A declaration of war does not repeal the Constitution of the United States, and the unwarranted interference of the military



R. N. McClintock

The Bank of North Dakota, the first of the state's publicly-owned institutions to go into operation under the Nonpartisan regime. It has a capital of \$2,000,000, receives deposits of all state, county and school funds, and can borrow and lend under conditions nowhere regarded as good banking business by the best authorities on financial matters.

tion, and the attorneys for the State would, therefore, have no opportunity to reply to anything he might say, and it would have been grossly unfair and prejudicial to the rights of the State, to have permitted Townley to talk to the jury and make statements that were not under oath."

The Court states that all delay (exceeding one year after indictment) in bringing the case to trial, was due to the defendants' demurrer to the indictment and appeal to the Supreme Court, which overruled the demurrer. The Judge further says:

"Another item in the Creel article in LESLIE'S WEEKLY referred to, is worthy of note. It reads as follows:

"The guilt or innocence of Townley and Gilbert has ceased to be of prime importance in this matter. It is the machinery of American justice that is again on trial before the workers of the United States, even as in the case of Mooney."



and other authorities must cease. \* \* \* To continue the War, when the peoples of the nations are at agreement, is an international crime. Why should the United States aid England or any other country, in their imperialistic designs?"

Practically all of the leaders and agents of the Non-partisan League are active Socialists. Townley, himself, is a registered Socialist and was a candidate for the Legislature on the Socialist ticket a few years ago. A year or so ago, he was adjudged a bankrupt, with assets of less than \$1,000 and liabilities over \$79,000—rather unusual financing for a farmer. The first executive secretary of the League was Arthur LeSueur, the Colorado Socialist attorney of the notorious "Undesirable Citizen" Haywood. LeSueur signed his letters "Yours for Industrial Freedom;" "industrial freedom," it is well understood in Socialistic circles, is to be the goal of the "general strike," the upheaval of society, the seizing of capital and industry by the wage-earners, the arranging of the proletariat against organized society and capitalized enterprise.

### The Conditions Precedent

To give the reader an adequate appreciation of the serious condition of affairs in the Central Northwest would involve an outline covering more than a decade of struggle by farmers against the outrages of the Grain Monopoly, centering in Minneapolis and Duluth—both markets being controlled by the same monopoly.

I published a farm paper in Minneapolis for a quarter of a century, (prior to 1915) and am thoroughly familiar with the abuses of the farmers by that monopoly. In a campaign of editorial exposure, in 1914, I aroused public opinion so that the Minnesota State Railroad and Warehouse Commission issued decrees correcting certain illegal extortions amounting to \$1,000,000 a year. But that was only part of the struggle to "make the Northwest safe for agriculture"—to paraphrase a threadbare expression, familiar to Mr. Creel.

Between 1910 and 1915, the North Dakota farmers, through a cooperative association called the Equity Cooperative Exchange, endeavored to set up an independent market in Minneapolis. (This was driven to move to St. Paul, though there is no grain market in St. Paul). The Equity Exchange was unable to do business without a terminal elevator, and two amendments to the North Dakota Constitution were adopted by a vote of four to one, authorizing the building of State elevators, both inside and outside of the State. But the "Old Gang" legislature refused to appropriate

funds to build the elevators. The farmers rebelled then—and that gave the opening for the Socialists, headed by Townley (who had taken no part whatever in the farmers' cooperative defense) to pose as their Absalom, ready to hear their grievances and to redress their wrongs. It was an opportunity to corral the farmers, under false pretenses, into the Socialistic camp.

This undertaking was begun in 1915. No mass meetings were called; no speeches to arouse suspicion. A still-hunt was shrewdly carried on by many agents working on commission, guided by A. C. Townley, Arthur LeSueur and other Socialists, though not a word of Socialism was uttered. So the farmers were persuaded by the agents, assisted by local cappers, to put up \$16 each for a two-year membership in a Non-partisan League, to "teach the 'hogs' of Minneapolis, and their representatives in the legislature at Bismarck."

Nothing was farther from the minds of these farmers than the acceptance of Socialism, for that had never been mentioned; but one of the perquisites in the League was a free subscription of the League's weekly paper, *The Nonpartisan Leader*, which pumped Socialistic doctrine into the minds of its readers, together with many columns of "sob-stuff" about the wrongs of the farmers. The farmers knew they were wronged—that was all true—hence the diagnoses being so clearly stated by their Leagues' expert doctor, why should the patients quibble over the same doctor's prescription of a remedy?

Thus insidiously the whole Nonpartisan League was swept into the Socialistic camp, and tainted through its radical leaders with sedition. In justice to the inherent patriotism of the farmers—parents of many a brave boy in the A. E. F.—it must be clearly stated that they have not followed the leaders in all their Copperheadism after the Army went across. But, as an organization (in which the membership has absolutely nothing to say, in limiting the power of the officials) there is no other influence in all America more active in sneering at the war activities, more vicious in attacking Liberty Bonds, more revolutionary in demanding "conscription of wealth"—nor has there ever been in all the history of America. The leaders now claim (unverified) to have 90 per cent of the farmers of North Dakota in their membership, where 89 per cent of the population is rural. They claim 50,000 members in Minnesota and a total membership of

200,000. All members are required to pay \$8 a year dues—making a fund exceeding \$1,500,000 a year, wholly controlled by a triumvirate, of which Townley and Gilbert are the majority. Compare that with the closely guarded funds of both the Republican and Democratic National Parties, and it will be realized what a Bolshevistic menace is facing the Nation. And the following program for North Dakota then takes on a more than local interest.

### Seven Points of a Referendum

Last June 26 (the same day when its leaders were convicted of treasonable charges) North Dakota voted on a referendum of seven Nonpartisan League proposals; though its program carried in its entirety in only thirty-five counties, partially in two counties, and was lost in fifteen counties, every one of the propositions was accepted by a State majority of from 6,000 to \$15,000 votes. The wildly revolutionary nature of these proposals illustrates the entire program of radicalism of the League. Can Russia beat it?

First: An Industrial Commission consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Auditor, to control all the State's industries—and these are to include a State Bank, elevators, flour mills, etc. All acts of the Commission are subject to veto by the Governor—the absolute dictator. The mills alone are to be given a working capital of \$5,000,000. This Commission will have the right of eminent domain in securing localities for elevators, factories, markets, and home building. An extensive program of erecting homes by the State is planned both for farms and in towns, these homes to be sold on very long terms.

Second: The Bank of North Dakota is to be capitalized with \$2,000,000, to be raised on State Bonds, and it will receive deposits of all state, county and school funds; it will be a reserve bank for all other banks of the State. All transactions of the bank will be subject to Governor Frazier's veto, whose training has been that of a wheat raiser rather than of an expert banker. The bank will borrow money on State bonds, secured by mortgages on State buildings, and that money will be loaned to finance the State-built homes for private buyers, on twenty-year payments.

Third: Educational Administration Bill. This abolishes three boards and substitutes one, subject to the Governor's veto, which will take over the control of all

Concluded on page 734

## Who Owns All the Autos?

Six Million Machines—Two Million Owners Pay Income Taxes—Where Are the Others?

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

THE collectors of the Internal Revenue Bureau are trying to figure out how a man can support an automobile and a family on less than \$2,000 a year; or an automobile, without a family, on \$1,000 a year. With more than 6,000,000 automobiles in the United States, the preliminary figures on income tax returns which have been filed with Uncle Sam's collectors for 1918 show only approximately 2,000,000 schedules. As these income tax returns must be made by all unmarried men whose incomes exceed \$1,000 a year; and by married men who have passed the \$2,000 mark, this leaves about four million automobiles whose source of support the Treasury is trying to discover. Of course a considerable number of these are automobiles and auto trucks owned by corporations—but not four million of them. Another considerable portion are owned by men who have more than one machine. But the comparative figures for the States reveal that such habitats of plutocrats and corporations as New York and New Jersey, where most of the duplications would occur, have returned by far the greater percentage of automobile owners.

The income tax figures are still preliminary ones. Because the installment system of income tax payments has increased the work of the various collectors, returns from some of the states are incomplete. The figures which have been made up by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, however, are the ones upon which the present search for non-taxpaying automobilists is being carried on. Here is the table of the automobile income-tax record for the United States:

State	Automobiles	Income Tax Returns	Percentage
Alabama and Mississippi	94,801	5,175	5.4
North and South Dakota	164,823	9,750	6.3
California and Nevada	357,887	26,300	7.3
Washington	125,219	9,450	7.5

State	Automobiles	Income Tax Returns	Percentage
Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont	91,980	7,100	7.7
Oregon	65,417	6,700	10.3
Tennessee	84,000	9,500	11.3
West Virginia	45,019	5,200	11.5
Arkansas	43,238	5,680	13.1
Wisconsin	212,490	73,130	15.6
Louisiana	46,150	8,320	18.0
Ohio	464,826	89,100	19.2
Kansas	206,033	41,150	19.9
Georgia	115,454	23,150	20.0
Indiana	246,000	49,500	20.1
Iowa	276,500	56,150	20.3
South Carolina	59,000	14,350	24.3
Missouri	201,484	50,680	25.1
North Carolina	79,475	21,650	27.3
Minnesota	229,570	63,550	27.7
Nebraska	183,000	54,775	29.9
Texas	249,346	79,580	31.9
Oklahoma	124,501	40,230	32.3
Illinois	401,371	133,560	33.2
Florida	48,598	16,400	33.8
Virginia	82,000	28,100	34.2
Kentucky	75,259	28,475	38.0
Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia	127,718	50,725	39.7
Michigan	273,396	110,600	40.4
Colorado and Wyoming	106,515	44,850	42.1
Idaho, Utah and Montana	119,997	51,525	42.9
Pennsylvania	407,923	214,500	52.5
Arizona and New Mexico	41,173	22,130	56.2
Massachusetts	210,063	158,270	75.3
New York	436,932	330,100	75.5
New Jersey	144,763	119,360	82.4
Connecticut and Rhode Island	111,312	97,500	87.6
	6,353,233	2,146,265	33.7

It is exceedingly interesting to note that the big eastern states have returned a far larger percentage of automobile owners in the income tax schedule. Connecticut and Rhode Island, for instance, record the ownership of 111,312 automobiles and auto trucks. These states constitute a single revenue district, with a combined return of 97,500 income tax schedule. For every thousand automobiles in these states there are 876 income tax schedules—87.6 per cent. New Jersey, another state of wealth and corporations, reported 144,763 automobiles, against an aggregate of 119,360 individual income tax returns. Based on the number of automobiles, this is a percentage of 82.4. Then comes New York with 436,932 automobiles and 330,100 income tax schedules, or 75.5 percent. Massachusetts is next with 210,063 automobiles and 155,270 income taxers—73.9 percent.

Then there is a heavy drop. Only two other districts stay above the 50 percent line—Arizona and New Mexico, which constitute a single district, report 41,173 automobiles and 22,130 income tax returns, making a percentage of 56.2. Then comes Pennsylvania, with 407,923 automobiles and 214,500 income tax returns, or 52.5 percent. The lowest percentage is reported by the district comprising Alabama and Mississippi, which shows up—on the preliminary returns—only 5.4 percent. It has 94,801 automobiles and 5,175 income tax schedules. Then come North and South Dakota with 164,823 automobiles and 9,750 returns, or 6.3 percent. Doubtless these states can explain their plethora of whizzing automobiles and their limping little trailer of income-tax payers. Maybe they have solved the great problem: How to keep an automobile without spending money on it.

Off-hand, their explanation is that a large share of the surplus machines are owned by farmers; and farmers, as a whole, say the Treasury officials have been doing little reporting in the income-tax class.

# Words of Timely Warning

By HON. ELIHU ROOT

**P**EACE and order have preserved the opportunity for useful and happy lives, have preserved safe and contented homes, freedom of religion, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, of independent manhood and womanhood which rules the conduct of one's own life so long that we forget whence these blessings came. They come by the system of government maintained by the resolute loyalty of a great people. When that system of government fails, if it ever fails; when the loyalty of that people fails, if it ever fails, something else will come. We cannot tell what it will be, but this we may know: that the system of government which has preserved our peace and order and security and opportunity and growth in prosperity and in grace, will no longer protect us.

The theories of all the monarchies and all the ancient republics were that the state was the main thing, and that the rights of the individual were derived from the state.

The Declaration said the inalienable rights are those of the individual. The State is organized to secure them. But a thousand noble declarations of principles have been made in this world and passed into the mist of oblivion without effect. For the first time in the history of the world definite and certain rules, clear and unmistakable, were put upon paper, so that all could read, and were printed, distributed, recorded, to make effective the inalienable rights of the individual, which included life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and to make government the servant of the individual right. There are several things to be said about a written Constitution—several characteristics. One is, that it settles things.

## Some Symptoms

All the world is now in a state of nervous reaction. The declarations of noble sentiments which are to receive effect upon the close of the great war have set half the people of the world agog with the idea that all their dissatisfactions in this weary life are to be wiped out, and that they are to have what they think they ought to have. A very, very singular febrile condition exists. **Everybody wants to do something else.** The people that are crying the loudest for labor do not want to work. The people that make the most noise about the high cost of living are crowding the jewelers' shops. They raise much trouble about paying the baker, but there was never such good business in cheap jewelry and in furs and in laces and in feathers and in silks. Articles of luxury are going like hot cakes. Every one wants to be self-determining.

Wherever the shoe of the law pinches, there is a loud outcry against the system of government. Now, the Constitution settles things; it settles certain rules, and so long as they are settled, good people like to attend to their own business, earn their own living, go to their own church, bring up their own children, and go on with their lives, accomplishing the object for which all government is intended; **but if you wipe out the rules so that nothing is settled and everybody is disputing about every question as to how everything shall be done, then there is no peace or security for anybody in living his life.**

## The Constitution a Safeguard

As in our States, constitutions are prepared by conventions and submitted to the people. Ordinary laws answer to the impulse of the moment. Ordinary laws deal with the concrete difficulties that arise from year to year. But a constitution made calmly, impersonally, for all the future, without reference to specific needs or specific impulses, declares the general rules of right conduct, and that is in accordance with the teachings of all religion and all human experience. We have all of us learned from childhood up that we cannot cross the impulses of the human heart under temptation. The passions sway us; temptation draws us; the worst elements of our natures are brought to the fore by strong desire, by hatred, by the heat of conflict; and if we who are left in the affairs of our government do what we want to do at the moment, we

forget the teachings of that religion which says to us that life must be guided not by impulse but by principle—eternal principle.

**A written Constitution such as ours limits the powers of the men who govern. Never forget the importance of that. That is the vital thing for the preservation of liberty. No king by any name among a free people! Give to any man in this free land a great office; call him Mayor, or Governor, or General, or President; so long as by virtue of that office he is administering the law so long as he speaks the voice**



THE HON. ELIHU ROOT

of the law, he is your superior and mine as the representative of law, of our law; but the moment he passes the limit of that lawful power which is limited by the Constitution, that moment he is our equal and not our superior.

In that great army which crowded across the Atlantic and went to the battlefields in France—as General Mangin said of the soldiers at Chateau-Thierry, "They ran to the fight as one going to a feast"—in that great army, composed of incomparably the best military material in the world, the best since the dreadful slaughter of those early years that "sent west" the noblest and the best of England and Belgium and France, in that great army the vital and conspicuous element of strength was the independence of individual manhood that came from a self-respecting life in free America. **Nothing can defend liberty but the character of the people who deserve to be free.**

That Constitution was framed by a group of men such as never had met before in this world; not that there were not as good, as patriotic, as able men in other countries, but these men had become familiar with the practical working of free self-government during one hundred and fifty years of colonial life. They were not theorists like the men who initiated the French revolution. They dealt with questions of government with a knowledge of the character of the material with which government has to deal—that is to say, human nature with its multitude of feelings and impulses and passions and weaknesses. These men represented colonies which were the inheritors of a great tradition, and they embodied in the instrument which they made for their country all the results of that age-long struggle during which for more than

600 years the Commons of England with labor and agony and sacrifice had been working out the practical principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty against oppression.

## When Tolerance Is Unwise

We cannot maintain this Constitution without insisting upon its being followed. We cannot maintain it by laughing at those who try to make a joke of it. We cannot maintain it by being tolerant and liberal and indifferent towards those who attack it. **We must stand for it when it is challenged.**

**And it is being challenged today, here and there and in a hundred directions.** Most noticeably it was challenged by the police strike in Boston. That raised distinctly the question whether our system of government represented in this Constitution was to be abandoned or not. Think a minute. This Constitution provides for free, popular government. Under it we have a democracy in which all the people have their part in government. Every officer, legislative, executive, judicial, military, is the servant of all the people—not of any class, not of any group, not of any calling, not of any race, not of any religion; but all. And that is fundamental to our democracy.

Now, what did the strike in Boston mean? It meant that the men who have been employed and taken their oaths to maintain order and suppress crime, as the servants of all the people, were refusing to perform that solemn duty unless they were permitted to ally themselves, become members of a great organization which contains perhaps three per cent of the people! Now, if this is done, that is the end, except for a revolution. Government cannot be maintained unless it has the power to use force.

The provisional government of Russia, composed of good and patriotic men who were doing their best to give the people of Russia an opportunity to set up their own government by universal suffrage, had not the force, had not the power, to use force, and Lenin and Trotsky and their associates came along, and with German money and helped by German agents, they got together a force that was willing to kill to accomplish their purpose, and they set themselves up in the place of the Czar, and are ruling now. The people of Russia are deprived of the opportunity to rule now as much as they were when the Czar was there, because these men got control of the force of arms, **and if the power to use force passes from the 97 per cent of the whole people of the United States, or from the 100 per cent of the whole people of the United States to this organization of three per cent, the 97 per cent are no longer a self-governing people.**

## We Must Be Vigilant

The effects may not come today or tomorrow, but the passing of power to enforce laws, the power to punish crime, the power to maintain order from the whole people of the United States—the effect of that is as certain to come in destroying the liberties of the whole and subjecting them to the part as sunrise is sure to come tomorrow.

**Thank Heaven, those millions of young men who went abroad to fight for their country have come back better patriots, more fitted for the duty of citizenship, more determined to preserve our liberty and peace than ever before.** Thank Heaven, the spirit of the people of the United States, awakened by the trials and sacrifices of these recent years, is more ready than ever since the earliest days to do whatever their country needs for the preservation of its institutions. We must be vigilant and we must be earnest—but we shall be, and we shall preserve for generations to come and for the peace and blessing of our children and children's children, that liberty and order which this Constitution has given to us beyond all other people of any other time.



# Our Allies of Greater Roumania

Photographs from DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



**KING FERDINAND I**

Ferdinand I is the second king of Roumania, and has ruled since Oct. 11, 1914. The present kingdom was organized in 1861 by the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, as a principality of Turkey. It successfully revolted in 1877 and proclaimed its independence of the Ottoman Empire.



The Princess Ileana, who was born January 5, 1908.



**QUEEN MARIE OF ROUMANIA**

She is the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, but prides herself on being a democratic Englishwoman. When Roumania felt compelled to make a separate peace with the Teuton powers while the war was in progress, she strenuously opposed it. She was active in relief work.



**CROWN PRINCE CAROL**

The Crown Prince was born October 15, 1893. While the negotiations between Roumania and the German-Austrian governments were going on, he sided with his mother, opposing peace.



The beautiful Princess Elisabeth, who was born October 11, 1894.



Prince Nicolas, the second son, who was born August 18, 1903.



The Princess Marie, who was born January 8, 1900.



# Turkey Protests Against

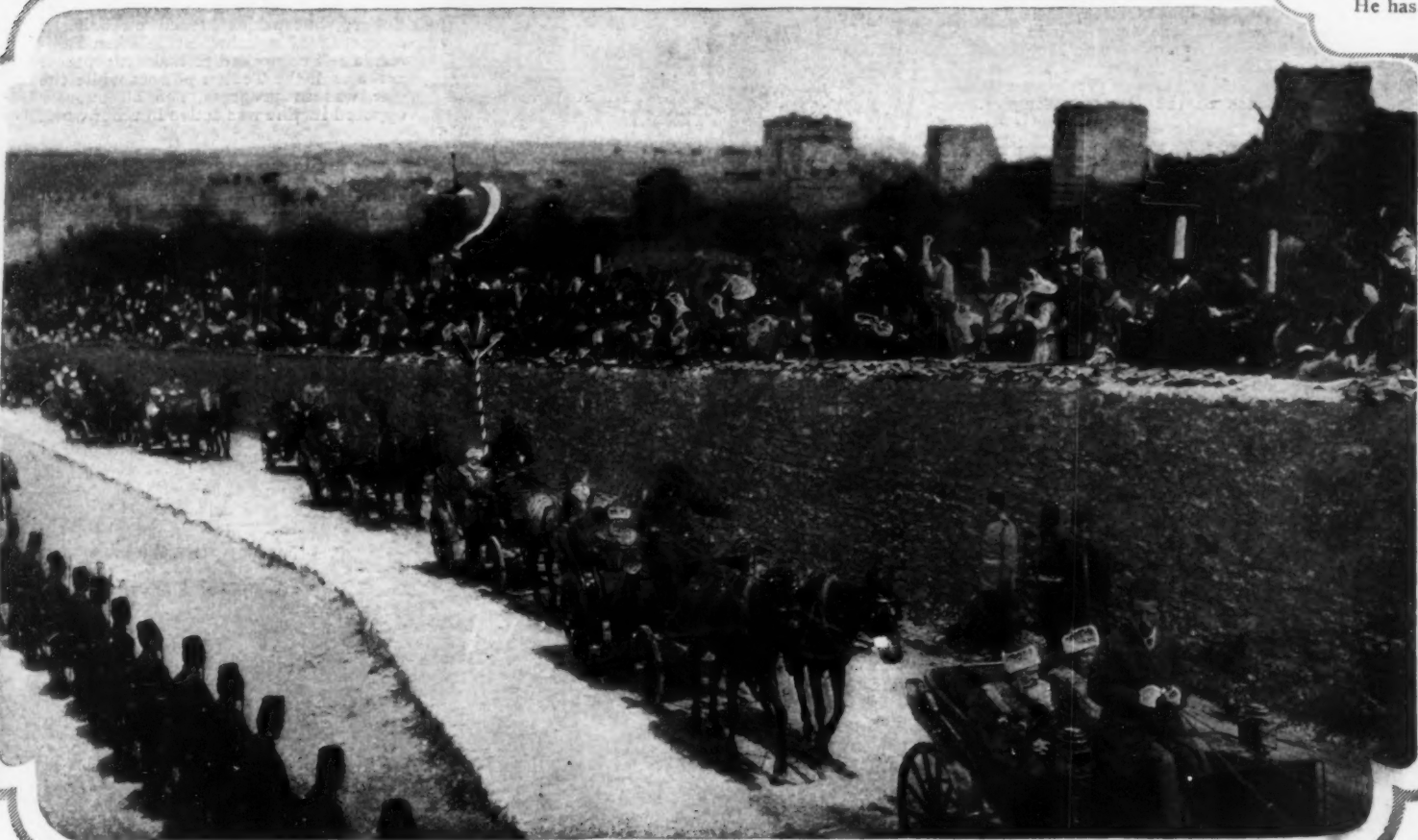
Photographs by DONALD C. THOMSON



Turkish notables, with military band, starting on a patriotic procession to protest against the proposed dismemberment of the Turkish Empire which, it is anticipated, will be a feature of the sentence imposed by the Supreme Council of the Allies.



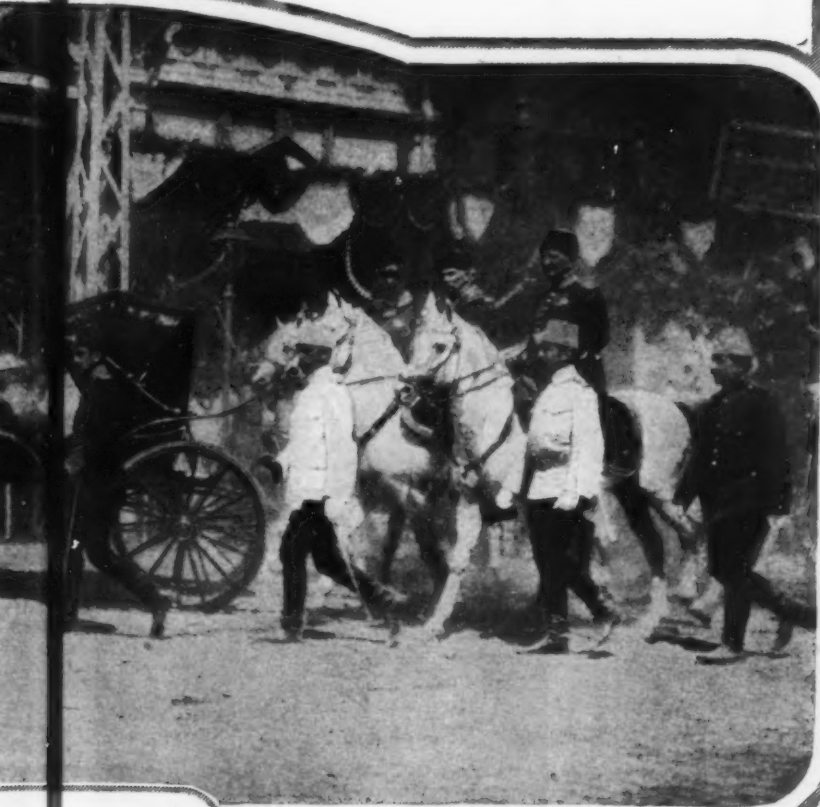
Arabian horses, Oriental dress, and Oriental equipage goes to the city of Constantinople. He has much to do to A



Another procession just outside the city of Constantinople. All of the factions which have arisen within the Turkish Empire in recent years now find opportunity to give expression to their revolutionary ideas, which are quite numerous and varied.

# ganst Dismemberment

HOMER, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



orses Oriental trap-  
the of the Sul-  
page goes to mass.  
uch to Allah for!



The population turning out en masse to voice their protest against what will undoubtedly happen to the corrupt Turkish Empire. Its power to disgrace the world with unspeakable atrocities, such as the massacres of Armenians, will be curbed.



A group of women waiting by the roadside for one of the processions to pass. The brilliancy of color in their costumes and the absence of emaciation indicate that Constantinople is not starving, though the poor do not suffer from over-eating.



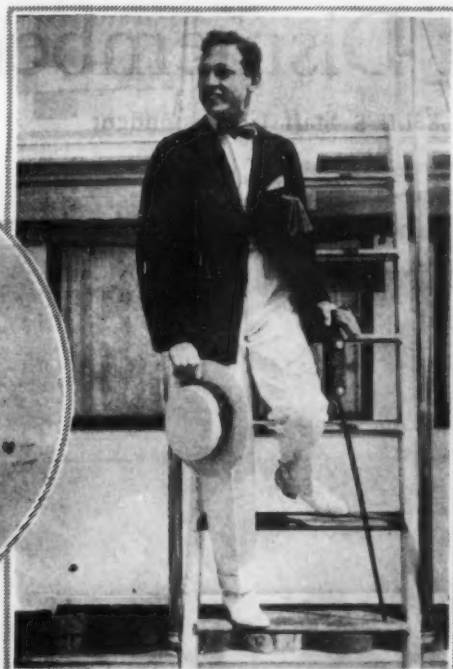
# A Page of Great Artists



Mabel Garrison, American coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co.



Madame Louise Homer (seated) singer, recitalist and phonograph artist, is a universal favorite. Her daughter (standing) is a promising soprano.



Jascha Heifetz, "the greatest living violinist," according to Kreisler.



Albert Lindquist is a new tenor, with a powerful dramatic voice.



Sophie Braslau, of Polish extraction, but American-born, is a tremendously powerful contralto and a star of the Metropolitan Opera Co.



Reinald Werrenrath, an American baritone of the most finished sort.



Hipolito Lazaro, tenor, a Spaniard, is a real artist and justly popular.



Albert Spalding, one of the very few American violinists of note.



Edward Johnson won success in Italy as "Eduardo Johnson."



Alma Gluck and Efrem Zimbalist, soprano and violinist. This happily married pair are great favorites with America's music-loving public.



Lambert Murphy has sung with the Metropolitan Opera Co.

# Picturesque Costumes of Czecho-Slovakia

Photographed for LESLIE'S by ERNEST J. WRIGHT and OTHERS



A gorgeous costume in Prague, one which does not make the eyes behave.



The embellishment of this fair maid proclaims that she is a Slovak from the vicinity of Nitra.



This smiling maid of Trencin is dressed in the neat, picturesque costume of the peasant class.



The big, pleated sleeves are a distinguishing feature of Prague's costumes.



Prague peasants in their "Sunday Best." Note the astonishing sleeves and artistic "lids" of the men!



From the American viewpoint, the lines of the Slovak costume are more graceful and pleasing.



Bookstores are more numerous in Prague than in New York, in proportion to the population, and their displays are ever centers of interest.

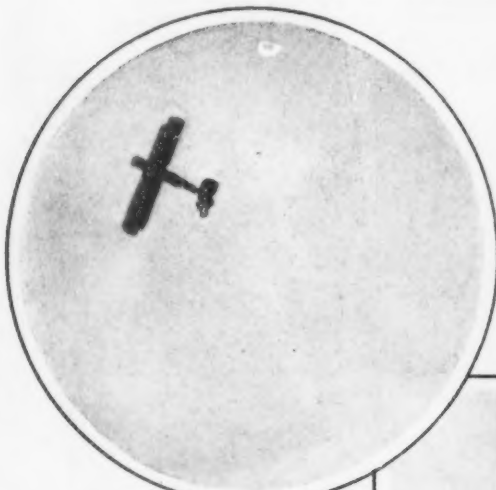


Light-blue trousers embroidered in gold and black-embroidered jackets enliven the landscape.



# America's Real Sky Pilot Victorious

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE  
LESLIE'S Staff Photographer



A tiny spot in the haze of the Long Island sky announces the return of the "Flying Parson."



Lieutenant Maynard (left) and Sergeant Kline (right) stiffly climb out of the DeHaviland 4 in which they had flown across the continent and back. They were the first to complete the long trip.



Neither Lieutenant Maynard nor his wife cared who might be looking when he arrived.



The Sky Pilot's wife forgets the days of anxious suspense as she joyfully points out the coming bird-man to his daughters.



The glad reunion of the Sky Pilot and his family at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island. Trixie, Lieutenant Maynard's police dog that made the long flight with him, modestly but joyfully accepted her share of the honors of the day. The welcoming crowd that gathered around the headquarters tent is shown on the left. It is announced that Lieutenant Maynard, who is now regarded as the army's best flier, has been ordered to prepare for a flight from New York to San Diego, making only one stop between. He has expressed his intention of returning to the ministry at an early date. At the left Lieutenant Maynard is seen telling the story of his flight to a group of interested reporters and army officers at Roosevelt Field.





## How much of your shot charge hits the mark?

**T**HE ideal spread of shot is represented in an even distribution of 70 to 75% of the charge in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

The difference between 70% and 50% patterns often means the difference between a hit and a miss. A 50% pattern leaves great gaps in the shooting circle through which even big birds escape.

The secret of uniform game-getting patterns is the control of the gas blast from the exploding powder. This in turn depends upon the *wadding* in the shell.

### *The Winchester gas control system*

The Winchester system of wadding and loading is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most effective control of the gas blast.

The base wads of Winchester shells are constructed to give what is known as progressive combustion to the powder charge. The ignition spreads to the sides, in all directions as well as forward.

Under the heat and pressure of this progressive combustion, the tough, springy

driving wad expands and fills the bore snugly, completely sealing in the gas behind. In being driven through the bore this wad offers just enough resistance to the gas blast to insure complete combustion of every grain of powder, so that the full energy of the whole powder charge is developed at the muzzle. Thus none of the shot charge leaves the gun until it is being driven by the maximum energy and velocity possible from the load.

At the muzzle, the expanded, snug-fitting driving wad is slightly checked by the muzzle choke or constriction, while the shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding, making the hard-hitting uniform pattern for which Winchester shells are world famous.

### *Uniform shells*

From primer to crimp Winchester shells are so balanced in construction as to in-

sure the maximum pattern possible from any load.

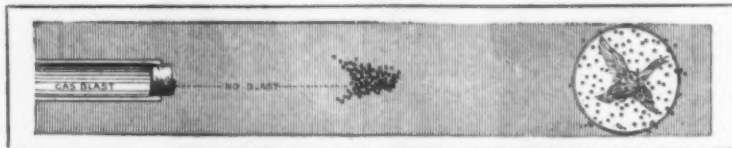
In addition, Winchester shells are, of course, thoroughly waterproof, insuring true shooting in damp, saturating salt air or drenching rains. A special lubrication of the paper fibre prevents brittleness and splitting in dry weather.

### *Clean hits and more of them*

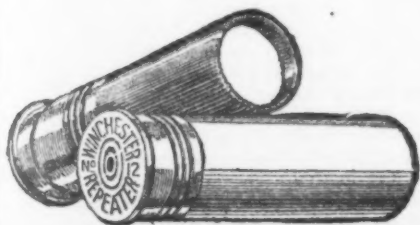
To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for smokeless; Nublack and New Rival for black powder.

Leading hardware and sporting goods dealers in every community carry Winchester arms and ammunition. They will be glad to assist you in determining the particular load in any of these Winchester shells best suited to your purpose. Upon request, we will send you, free of charge, our interesting booklet on Winchester Shotguns and Loaded Shells.

**Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 454, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.**



*The Winchester system of wadding. The wadding expands evenly, sealing in the gas blast all the way to the muzzle, where the wadding is checked by the "choke" or constriction. The shot cluster travels on unbroken. Actual test target 580 pellets out of 451 or 74% of the shot charge (1 1/4 oz. of 7 1/2 chilled) inside a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.*



# WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition



# Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, Ph. D.



The non-magnetic ship *Carnegie* lately left Washington, D. C., on a two years' trip to cover the ocean area of the world, to complete magnetic surveys begun a decade ago.

## A Magnetic Survey of the World

THERE are other things to discover in the world than mere land and water! Voyages of exploration have been made, in the past, chiefly with this form of "discovery" in mind, it is true; but for several years a continuous exploration of the earth's surface has been under way, of which the public knows little. This is an investigation of the earth's magnetism, and has been undertaken by the non-magnetic ship *Carnegie*. This vessel is the only one of its kind in the world. It has absolutely no iron or steel of any kind on it, or in it, and is entirely of wood, bronze and copper. The reason for this is that any iron or steel affects the magnetic compass to a slight degree, and the present survey is intended to be so accurate that such sources of mis-calculation are obviated. (Bronze and copper do not affect a magnetic needle.) The *Carnegie* has brigantine rigging and sails for power, with a specially made auxiliary engine to help ride-out storms. In the accompanying photograph, Captain J. C. Ault and Officer H. R. Grumann are shown, testing the marine collimating compass, used to measure "magnetic declination,"—that is to say, the degree to which the needle of the compass "dips" in any given location. This compass was invented and constructed for the "*Carnegie*" by W. J. Peters, former Captain of the Ship, and is said to be the only compass of its kind in the world.

## Discovery of the Cause of Gravitation.

GRAVITATION has long been considered the most baffling and insolvable of all the known forces. Little is known of it save its effects. No substance seems to be opaque to the pull of gravity. Glass transmits light, but is opaque to electricity; copper transmits electricity, and is opaque to light. But no substance seems opaque to gravitation. It acts universally over thousands of millions of miles with unknown speed. It is this force which holds our universe together.

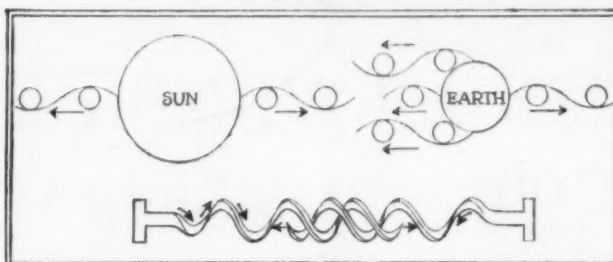
Recently, however, Professor T. J. J. See, the eminent astronomer, has come forward with an explanation of gravitation which, he asserts, is complete, conclusive, satisfactory, decisive. Briefly, it is that gravitation consists in

a species of electro-dynamic waves—very much like magnetism.

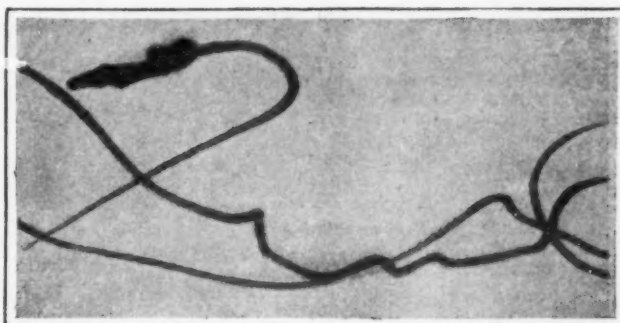
The diagram shows us, in schematic form, the electro-dynamic waves which are said to exist between two bodies,—such as the Sun and the Earth. That is, when the interpenetrating electro-dynamic waves interlace,—like two giant corkscrews,—the two bodies will tend to be drawn together (i. e. gravitation)—a property we see in all bodies or masses of matter. This accounts for their being drawn together; they are only held apart by the action of other forces, tending to offset it.

## Photograph of Lightning Flashes

WHEN we speak of "forked lightning," most people imagine that the lightning flash is



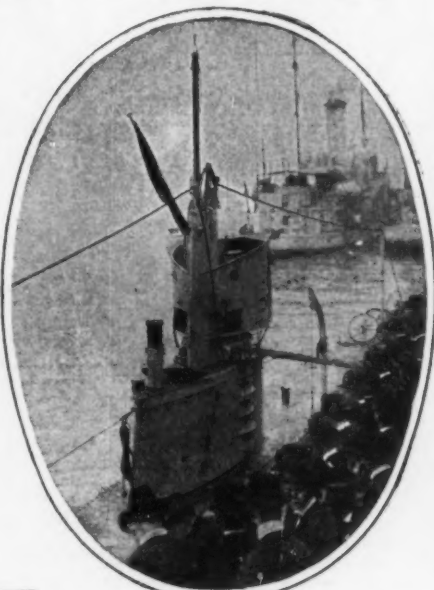
Electro-Magnetic waves which, according to Prof. T. J. J. See are the cause of gravitation. The corkscrew-like weaving of these strange electric waves is seen below.



Not eels—but lightning flashes! These were obtained by exposing a photographic plate to several flashes during a storm.



The crushed bones of a Chinese woman's foot—showing how the foot has been bent backward by early "binding."



Watching the U. S. Submarine *H-2* just before it cast off to submerge in the river and, while under water, to send out wireless messages.

really "forked" as we see it in drawings—and on the stage! The accompanying photograph will show us that such is by no means the case, but that the ordinary "flash," far from being "forked," is really serpentine. The photograph here shown was made by exposing a plate to several flashes of lightning, in a severe storm, and it will be noticed that the silver salts have reacted black instead of white, as we should expect. The background is also white, instead of black. (From Turnbull's "Life of Matter.")

## Wireless From Aeroplane to Submerged Submarine!

ONE of the newest conceptions of science is that wireless waves, instead of passing along the surface of the water, actually pass through it; and partly to test this, and partly to test the practical application of this method of communication for war purposes, the following test was devised: A submarine, equipped with suitable wireless apparatus, was to be submerged under water, and an aeroplane, also equipped with a radio-transmitter, was sent into the air,—from which dizzy height it was instructed to communicate with the submarine under water. This was successfully accomplished! On October 5, 1919, the first successful test of this kind in the history of the world was made; and the commander of the aeroplane talked to the commander of the submarine for some time. The illustration shows us the crowds on the Pier, at the foot of 96th Street, New York.

## A Chinese Custom

UNTIL lately, every well-bred Chinese woman had her feet "bound"—that is to say, tightly bandaged, so that the instep of the foot was bent backward, as shown in the first illustration. This was considered a sign of "beauty," and the "lily feet" of the women were extolled by poets and writers for centuries. The terrible consequences to the foot itself are vividly portrayed in the second illustration—wherein we see how the bones of the foot are bent.

# Love Sacrificed To Ambition



NAPOLEON TELLS JOSEPHINE OF HIS DECISION TO DIVORCE HER

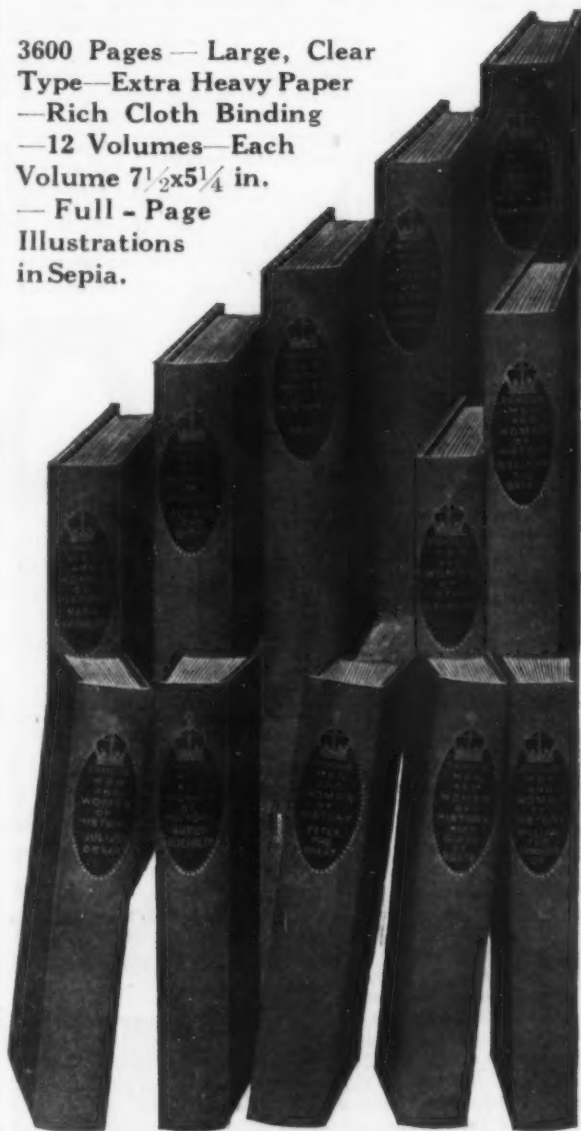
From the obscurity of an island plantation in a remote corner of the globe to the highest pinnacle of human grandeur in the world's greatest capital under the glare of that fierce light which beats upon a throne—Josephine, the inexperienced Creole girl, and Josephine, the wife of the great Napoleon, moving in queenly splendor in the palaces of Versailles, displayed in all the circumstances of her checkered life that unaffected kindness of heart and fortitude in adversity that have won for her the love and admiration of the world.

## Was Ever a Tale So Romantic As Hers?

How, widowed by the bloody ruffians under Robespierre, and herself condemned to die, she met and, after a tempestuous courtship, was won by the little Corsican, Napoleon Bonaparte, the day-star of whose fame was just beginning to rise over the smoldering ruins of the French Revolution—how as Empress of the French she was Napoleon's wisest counselor—how, despite their mutual love, Josephine was sacrificed on the altar of his ambition—all this is told as never before by the famous American historian, Abbott, with many other marvelous and true stories, in the 12 volumes of

## FAMOUS MEN and WOMEN of HISTORY.

3600 Pages—Large, Clear  
Type—Extra Heavy Paper  
—Rich Cloth Binding  
—12 Volumes—Each  
Volume 7½x5¼ in.  
—Full-Page  
Illustrations  
in Sepia.



## Stranger Than Fiction

No other set of books ever written shows so convincingly that Fiction ever lags after Truth, that the wisest imaginings of the romancer after all fall far short of the *real facts* of History. The Romantic facts that the authors have brought out in strong relief in this series, giving the lives of the world's most famous characters, demonstrate how unfruitful is invention, and how cold and barren is imagination, in contrast with what life itself can show in those ever changing circumstances that make of every fully lived life a romance. The heights and depths, the lights and shadows, in the lives of historical characters, who, instead of being creatures of circumstances, have moulded circumstances to their will, are full of valuable lessons, aside from affording that variety of interest which is ever the mother of enjoyment.

## Remarkable Characters All

### JULIUS CAESAR

Ruler, statesman, warrior, jurist, writer, orator, wit—most versatile of men; no career is so worthy of careful study or will be found of more intense and fascinating interest.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH

The woman who made England "Mistress of the Seas" and in so doing saved the world from a Prussian military autocracy.

### ALFRED THE GREAT

One of the noblest names in all history, whose figure looms through the mist of ten centuries at the very beginning of the world-encircling history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

### ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Second only to Caesar as a colossal genius; one of the world's prodigies.

### CLEOPATRA

A royal Vampire; cursed with a beauty that was the undoing of herself and all with whom she came in contact.

### PETER THE GREAT

Greatest of the Czaars; the type of man most needed in Russia today.

### MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

A romantic figure whose *affaires d'amour* kept her subjects and half the courts of Europe in hot water.

### WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Founder of the British Empire; the man who made a dream come true.

### NERO

A royal degenerate; a startling illustration of the influence of heredity on character.

### MARIE ANTOINETTE

Beautiful victim of the French Revolution; one of the most charming and misunderstood figures in history.

### JOSEPHINE

The inspiration of Napoleon's ascent to fame and power; discarded and divorced when fortune smiled.

### GENGHIS KHAN

The man after whom ex-Kaiser Wilhelm and his willing dupes patterned their ruthless warfare and treatment of civilian populations in conquered countries. But Genghis Khan was the product of a rude age and besides, being a man of undoubted courage had some outstanding virtues among his many vices.

## ONLY \$1.00 NOW WITH COUPON

brings these 12 Intensely Interesting Volumes Right to Your Door, charges prepaid. And you have over a year in which to pay the balance, if desired. Or send \$13.50 with coupon if you want to save the \$1.50 cash discount.

But the price named in the coupon must be advanced if the *immediate response* to this Introductory offer does not promise a quick sale of the entire edition so as to bring the selling cost within the amount originally set aside for that purpose.

**MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED  
MAIL THE COUPON TODAY**

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION CO., 418 Brunswick Bldg., New York City

Enclosed is \$1.00, first payment on the 12 volume Cloth set of FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN OF HISTORY to be shipped charges prepaid. I agree to remit the full introductory price, \$15, at the rate of \$1.00 per month following receipt of books. Otherwise, I will, within five days, ask for instructions for their return at your expense, my \$1.00 to be refunded on their receipt.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....State.....

Leslie's 11-8-19



## BUY DIAMONDS DIRECT FROM JASON WEILER & SONS

For over 43 years the house of Jason Weiler & Sons, of Boston, has been one of the leading diamond importing concerns in America selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done direct by mail with customers at importing prices! Here are several diamond offers—direct to you by mail—which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should surely interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser.



1 carat, \$145.00



Ladies' All Platinum Diamond Ring, \$248.00

This one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in a Tiffany style 14K, solid gold setting. Order this diamond, take it to any jeweler and if he says it can be duplicated for less than \$200.00 send it back and your money will be returned at once without a quibble. Our price direct to you **\$145.00**



Men's Green Gold Diamond Ring, \$285.00

Fine blue white perfectly cut diamond, embedded in solid platinum. Ring is handsomely hand carved with a heavy setting 14K, solid gold.

A few weights and prices of other diamond rings:  
1/2 carat - \$31.00 1 1/2 carats - \$217.00  
1 carat - \$50.00 2 carats - \$38.00  
1/2 carat - \$73.00 3 carats - \$75.00  
Money refunded if these diamonds can be purchased elsewhere for less than one-third more.

If desired, rings will be sent to your bank or any Express Co. with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time given with every purchase.

WRITE TODAY FOR THIS VALUABLE CATALOG FREE ON

### "HOW TO BUY DIAMONDS"

This book is beautifully illustrated. Tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they mine, cut and market diamonds. This book, showing weights, sizes, prices and qualities of a Million Dollars' worth of Diamonds is considered an authority.

**JASON WEILER & SONS**

351 Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
Diamond Importers since 1876  
Foreign Agencies: Amsterdam and Paris

## Let Not the Guilty Escape

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

GERMANY is faced with the disgrace of having her war leaders tried by an international court. Despite all protests and threats, Germany had to sign, and later had to ratify the treaty, because there was nothing else to do. Nor is there any way of escape for the 600 Germans whose names are on the war-crime list now being completed by the Supreme Council. The treaty which Germany ratified proved that the guilty should be brought to trial, it being required in the protocol that the list of names shall be presented to Germany within two months after the treaty goes into effect. The question of extradition from a neutral country is expected to be settled with Switzerland, thus creating a precedent for Holland in the case of the ex-Kaiser. But will the former Emperor be brought to trial? Lloyd George declared shortly after the war closed that he would be brought to the Tower of London and tried there. Shortly after it was announced that King George objected to having his cousin tried there. In no country is there greater respect for law than in England, and since there is no law in existence for the trial of the ex-Kaiser, there is said to be strong opposition to bringing him to the bar, although Bonar Law has announced in the House of Commons that all preparations are being made for the trial. He has already been tried at the bar of public opinion and is thoroughly discredited in the eyes of the world. His flight into Holland proved the once feared war lord to be a coward at heart, and it is difficult to see how he can wipe out that verdict even in the eyes of his countrymen.

### Will the War Lords Be Tried?

A formal trial of the ex-All-Highest, would, however, tend to create sympathy for him among his former subjects. If the death sentence could not be passed upon him, and it has generally been agreed that it could not be, the question arises as to whether his greatest punishment would not consist in being altogether ignored. With 600 names on the list, each name being accompanied by a detailed account of the offenses charged and the evidence upon which the charges are based, the court will be kept busy for some time. When Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who is now staying at Geneva for his health, was told that he was on the list, he became furious and declared he would never give himself up. The Supreme Council hardly expects the criminals in large numbers will give themselves up; it will demand their extradition by Germany or the neutral states. Rupprecht, who was first to employ poisonous gases, when several commanders opposed their use, is one of the most guilty of the German generals. The men who made this war and the officers responsible for the atrocious German method of waging it should be brought to justice. Germany, it is still said, imagines she was not beaten. Perhaps the trial of 600 of her guiltiest leaders may cause her to feel that she has been thoroughly defeated.

There has been the fear in some quarters, without sufficient grounds it is true, that the attempt would be made to have the United States participate in the work of the League of Nations before formal ratification on the part of the Senate. No longer is there uncertainty on this point since Secretary of State Lansing has ruled that this country may not be represented on any commission of the League of Nations, and Secretary of War Baker has ordered that we cannot send troops

to help supervise plebiscites in Silesia or elsewhere, pending ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. No other decision could possibly have been made by the Administration when the case was put concretely before it. The League of Nations is not functioning yet, and when it does the United States will not be able to participate in it, unless or until the Senate shall have ratified the treaty and the President shall have put the seal of his approval upon such ratification. These are the two steps yet to be taken by our country before the treaty and the League go into effect so far as we are concerned. Many people have criticized the League of Nations for the warfare that has been going on in Hungary and along the Adriatic, and the generally unsettled conditions in South-eastern Europe. This is unfair, since the League has not yet become a going institution. Its formal launching awaits favorable action by the United States Senate. When this is accomplished, the world may then hold the League of Nations responsible for carrying out the terms of the treaty, so much of which depends upon the existence of the League.

### Setting the Stage for Compromise

The treaty is safe from amendment. At this writing the Johnson amendment has not been voted upon, but its defeat is conceded. The main question now is whether the United States will go into the League wholeheartedly, or grudgingly and from necessity. On the one hand the extreme opponents to the treaty have been defeated, and, on the other, the Administration will probably have to accept less than it hoped for. The main thing is to secure ratification in such terms as shall not send the treaty back to the Peace Conference for re-negotiation. This victory has evidently been won, and that is what the public is interested in. The Republican majority has agreed upon a program of reservation, but Senator Hitchcock, against the advice of some members of his own party, refuses as yet to take up the question of compromise. Senator Shields, Democrat, urges his party to waste no time in coming to a compromise with the Republicans lest they be obliged to "swallow" the entire lot of reservations. Senator Hitchcock declares he will not be "scared" by any ultimatum from the Republicans, and writes to the President that his mind might "be at ease" on the treaty fight. The situation has narrowed down to a conflict in political strategy on the part of the leaders of the two forces.

### The Mysterious Colonel House

Probably no unofficial personage has ever exercised more influence in international affairs than Col. House. Before America entered the war, Col. House made various visits to Europe, the import of which was never made the subject of official announcement. The German Committee, which is investigating the responsibility of Germany for starting the war, received some interesting testimony from former Ambassador Bernstorff concerning Col. House's activities. Bernstorff said that he conferred with Col. House chiefly at his New York residence because it provided greater secrecy than at Washington. "When Col. House returned in 1916 from a second visit to Europe," said Bernstorff, "he told me that the chief obstacle to peace then was Paris, that London showed a certain inclination to entertain the proposals and Berlin also assented."

## HOW TO CHART

The "All-Business" Training Course

This is addressed to both employers and employees

### Double your earning power and speed up your mind

Analyze by charts  
Buy by charts  
Convince by charts  
Decide by charts  
Think by charts  
Study by charts  
Work by charts  
Teach by charts  
Sell by charts

Save by charts  
Manage by charts  
Prove by charts  
Read by charts  
Invest by charts  
Organize by charts  
Plan by charts  
Talk by charts  
Advertise by charts

WITH Charts you can separate any complicated and difficult problem into ABC units, after which you can put them together and take apart—explain—create—prove—test every conclusion—see and prove the value of new conclusions.

Our fundamental principles of Charting, as laid out in our Master Course, once learned can be instantly applied to any business, problem or plan—no matter how unfamiliar to you that particular business, problem or plan may be.

It is the "All-Business" Training Course. It makes you a master in—thinking clearly—talking convincingly—in doing anything thoroughly. With this Master Course in Charting you can instantly—chart your business—your work—your plans—your studies—your family expenses.

### ONE LESSON FREE

If you are an employer or an ambitious employee—if you have your eye on bigger business or a bigger job or, better, on making your own work more effective and valuable—learn Charting and apply it to your work. Let us show you—let us send you the first of these fifteen lessons, as a sample—Free. Please use the letterhead of the firm you are associated with. You will benefit instantly. Read it carefully—it will give you an idea of the simplicity, clearness and thoroughness of the entire Course.



**BUSINESS CHARTING INSTITUTE**  
707 Keener Bldg., 5 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago

**Needed—like rubbers in wet weather**

Because PISO's protects the children by soothing irritated and tickly throats—alleviating troublesome coughs and hoarseness.

Keep PISO's in the medicine cabinet ready for instant use. It saves weary trips at night and brings quick relief.

30c at your druggist. Contains no opiates. Good for young and old

**PISO'S**  
for Coughs & Colds

**FREE BOOK Learn Piano!**

This interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ in your own home, at one-quarter usual cost. The Quin's famous Written Method is endorsed by leading musicians and heads and complete pieces in every key, with 6 lessons. Scientific and easy to understand. Fully illustrated. For beginners or teachers. Send for free book. "How to Learn Piano or Organ." Write today for M.L. QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio 212, Serial Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

## New Words

Why not be up to date and know the new words and how to pronounce them correctly?



**GREAT WAR** fourth arm camouflage calibrate blighty  
**AIRCRAFT** empenage backswep Albatros squadron  
**AUTOMOBILE** convertible crank case landauler cyclecar

### "The Supreme Authority," WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

contains answers to questions about these new words and hundreds of thousands of other words. Where else is this information to be found?

400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. 6,000 Illustrations and 2,700 Pages.

Write for specimen pages. FREE Pocket maps if you name Leslie's Weekly.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

## Rémoih Gems

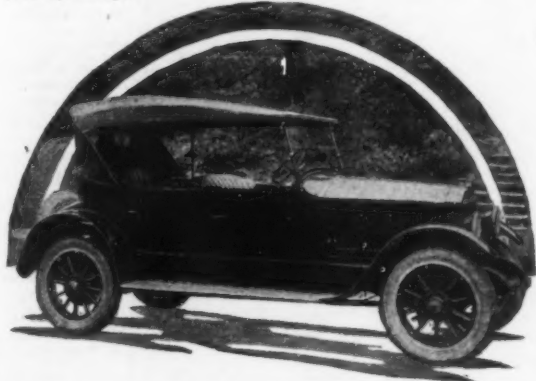
Look and wear like diamonds. Brilliance guaranteed forever. Stand fire, acid and fire like diamonds. Have no scale, foil or backing. Set only in 14 karat solid gold mountings. About 1-30th the price of diamonds. A marvelous synthetic gem—will cut glass. Guaranteed not a imitation, and so contain no glass. Write today for our illustrated catalog. It's free.

Rémoih Jewelry Co., 635 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

# Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



## How to Judge a Second-Hand Car

PART II

### Tests Which Show Care or Wear

**E**VEN more important than the mileage which a car has been run is the fact that we cannot judge the value of a car by its external appearance. A coat of well-applied paint or varnish; a new piece of linoleum on the floor board; a touch of enamel here and a vigorous polish there, give a car a deceptive spick and span appearance which will soon be belied in its operation.

On the other hand, a steering wheel from which the varnish has been badly worn; holes in the floor board covering under the clutch or brake pedals, or the disappearance of the enameled surface in the neighborhood of the ignition switch and light buttons, will indicate mileage which the speedometer may not show. But, as we have pointed out in the previous article of this series, the distance covered plays but little part in the actual value of a car.

The engine, transmission and differential wear are often difficult to discover. The best-designed engine on the market, however, may be provided with a noisy valve mechanism, and even well-built gears may possess a hum or ring when in operation which will not necessarily indicate incorrect mechanical adjustment.

On the other hand, the condition of the steering gear and its connections constitutes a fairly accurate indication of the general distance which a car has been run and the care which it has received. Careless driving over rough roads will soon loosen the steering gear so that there will be a considerable amount of accumulated lost motion between the steering wheels and the road wheels. This will not necessarily be indicated by the distance which a steering wheel can be turned before an answering thrust can be induced in the road wheels, for an inch or so of "play" at the rim of the steering wheel often represents intentional design. This is different from looseness, however, which may easily be detected by a firm thrust in either direction while the road wheels are on the ground.

Play in the tie-rod, drag link and other connections in the steering gear may be determined easily by grasping one front wheel, holding it firmly on either side, and attempting to turn it on its steering knuckle in one direction or the other. Lost motion in these connections will be readily discernible by the feel of the wheel and the amount which it may be turned on the steering spindle without affecting the other road wheel or the steering wheel.

Wear of the bearing of the engine can best be tested by an expert's car when

Although paint, enamel and various modern attachments may make an old car seem new, nevertheless strictly modern lines and a new appearance cannot be obtained except from new cars, built since the armistice was signed.

the engine is operated at various speeds and under different loads. An amateur, however, may be able to determine the wear by a vigorous use of the hand-crank, although the design which permits the hand-crank to turn the engine in but one direction limits its capacity as to tests of this kind.

But little can be told of the condition of the transmission and rear axle by throwing the gear lever in high, jacking up one rear wheel and noting the amount of "play" possible before the engine will be turned over by the movement of the rear wheel. The number of gears and universals through which such motion is transmitted accumulate the actual amount of play induced to the point where, to the uninitiated, it might seem excessive. This they might vary from an inch or two to one-quarter of a turn without indicating excessive wear.

If the wheels are left on the ground or the emergency brake set, the amount of lost motion in the universal shafts may be determined by an attempt to turn the propeller shaft in each direction. Universal shafts will wear rapidly if not properly lubricated, and while they may be able to give service under these conditions, a knock may be produced which an amateur might be unable to locate. All joints should have a certain amount of play or lost motion, but this should not represent more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch measured on the circumference of the propeller shaft. This amount would be excessive for the universal joints alone, but the bevel gear and pinion at the rear axle will be included in the play, and the motion will, therefore, be increased.

One of the most important points to consider when investigating a second-hand car, and yet fortunately, one of the most easily remedied, is the condition of the brakes. There should be at least  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " of the wearing surface remaining on the external brake band. The brakes should be operated to determine whether all the points have been properly lubricated and are not so badly worn as to prevent proper operation of this most important part of the car control.

After even the most rigid inspection of the used car, faults may develop which could not have been anticipated. This should, to a certain extent, discount the value of any used car. But we are assuming that any man who makes such a purchase does so with his eyes open, realizing that a used car under any circumstances is more or less of a "gamble," and that no factory should be condemned because of the poor performance of a second-hand car bearing its name.



## W. L. Douglas

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 & \$10.00

You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes, the best known shoes in the world. Sold by 106 W. L. Douglas own stores and over 9000 shoe dealers. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The prices are the same everywhere — they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. By this method of marketing our shoes, W. L. Douglas gives the wearer shoes at the lowest possible cost.

W. L. Douglas \$7.00 and \$8.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are the leaders everywhere. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are made throughout of the finest leather the market affords, with a style endorsed by the leaders of America's fashion centers; they combine quality, style and comfort equal to other makes selling at higher prices.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.



### CAUTION

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with his name and price stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be obtained in your vicinity, order direct from factory by mail, Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. Douglas

From W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.  
191 SPARK STREET  
BROCKTON, MASS.



## Perfect Carburetion Under all Conditions



**I**NSTALLATION of a New Stromberg Carburetor on any car, insures prompt starting, instant acceleration, maximum speed, power and flexibility in coldest winter weather.

—and guarantees greatest fuel economy—most miles per gallon of gasoline.

Send name, model and year of your car for complete descriptive matter—and time, trouble, money-saving facts.

**Stromberg Motor Devices Co.**

Dept. 1111, 64 East 25th Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## New STROMBERG Does it! CARBURETOR

**D**iamonds ON CREDIT



SEND NO MONEY. Any diamond shipped for inspection, charges prepaid. Examine carefully—if satisfied pay 1.00 and keep it—balance 10 per cent monthly. If unsatisfied, return at our expense. Don't Pay A Cent unless you're sure you like it. Diamonds are Superior Value. Every Diamond guaranteed. Exchangeable at Yearly Increase in Value of 2 per cent. Send Today for FREE Catalog No. 217. 10 per cent Discount on all Cash Purchases.

J. M. LYON & CO. 1 Maiden Lane, New York



## Mother: Keep a jar of Musterole handy

Sometimes, in the night, Pain comes to your house. Then is the time, most of all, when you rely on good old Musterole. No fuss, no bother, no worry—no messing about with plasters or waiting for water to heat.

Quickly you go to the Musterole jar. A bit of that clean white ointment on little Bobbie's chest, and lightly you rub it in. A gentle tingle of skin puts Doctor Nature to work, and soon a healing warmth reaches the congested spot. Then comes a soothing coolness, and Bobbie drowses off to sleep.

For coughs, congestions, bronchitis and croup, Musterole is uncommonly effective. It is good, too, to drive away the pains of rheumatism, lumbago and neuralgia.

Musterole relieves—without discomfort.

It is better than a mustard plaster, with all the virtues of the old-time plaster but none of its disadvantages.

Musterole does not blister. And it is easy to apply. Just rub it on. Rub it on—for little Bobbie's cold—for Sister's bronchitis—for Grandma's pains in chest or back. It's an old-fashioned remedy in a new-fashioned form.

Keep a jar handy.

Many doctors and nurses recommend Musterole. 30c and 60c jars. \$2.50 hospital size.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio  
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



**Send Your Name and We'll Send You a Lachnite**

Don't send a penny. Just send your name and say: "Send me a Lachnite mounted in a solid gold ring on 10 days' free trial." We will send it prepaid right to your home. When it comes merely deposit \$1.75 with the postman and then wear the ring for 10 full days. If you, or if any of your friends can tell it from a diamond, send it back. But if you decide to keep it—send us \$2.00 a month and \$18.75 has been paid.

**Write Today** Send your name now. Tell us which of the ladies or men's solid gold rings illustrated above you wish (ladies' or men's). Be sure to send finger size.

Harold Lachman Co., 12 N. Michigan Av. Dept. 2448 Chicago

**AGENTS—KEROSENE COAL BURNER**

Makes Any Stove a Gas Stove

Free Sample to Workers

Makes its own gas from Kerosene (coal oil). Gives every home a gas stove. Absolutely safe. Cheapest fuel known. Agents just collect money. Women will about it. No coal or ashes to carry. No more danger from gas. Safe, Clean, Odorless, Cheap.

Wonderful Labor Saver

Write today. Thomas Burner Co. 3114 Bay St., Dayton, Ohio

**10 Buys 100 Engel "Art Corners"**

Use them to mount all kodak pictures, post cards, clippings in albums

No Paste Needed

Write in Square, Round, Oval, Fancy and Heart of black, gray, sepia, and red gummed paper. Slip them on corners of pictures, then wet and stick. Supply, drop and stay's stress. Accept no substitutes. There is nothing as good. 10c brings full size, and sample from Engel Mfg. Co., Dept. 221, 1486 Leland Ave., CHICAGO

## The Preparation of Youth for Citizenship

Continued from page 705

plish this end, and I would hope that the idea of service could even comprehend the girls. The nineteenth year would probably be the best; but our experience in France shows that many in their seventeenth and eighteenth years, depending upon their obligations and physical development, would warrant exception being made in their cases.

During the period of training, attention should be given to developing the aforementioned traits of citizenship and with them developing the young man's basic education, academic and vocational, either or both, as complementary to these other qualifications.

At the end of the year the lad should be discharged with a certificate and an admonition: "Go your way; we have simply tried to benefit you personally and to fit you for the battle of life and to make a decent living; we wish you luck and happiness; you need not go on any reserve, and you need not serve the United States in any military capacity unless there be a crisis in which we would call upon all the citizens."

The Army should be so composed and organized as to furnish a training cadre of officers and non-commissioned officers and specialists especially fitted as developers of these young citizens.

### Veterans Available

In every division, especially the combatant ones engaged in the war, many non-professional soldiers demonstrated such marked ability in this test of centuries that the Army needs them to carry out this project, and the men who so distinguished themselves should be offered commissions in grades commensurate with their age and abilities to induce them to join with the best elements of our Army for the purpose in question. We should have a few divisions for emergency and expeditionary service, a general staff, technical and supply service, and the necessary schools.

### A Commission Necessary

If there be distrust of the Army as a class which might defeat the plan of such a measure obtaining legislative approval. I would then suggest that the power and responsibility of the proposed system of citizenship training be placed in the hands of a commission, the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, and officers, professional and non-professional, so that the civilian element might have the majority of control.

No mention need be made of the military. There is no need to dwell on the fact that in training lads to make good citizens you are developing the essential factors of a good soldier; because did this project become a law, at the end of five years we would have no fear of the armed challenge of any foreign nation or combination of nations; and because, assuming always that we have munitions, in sixty days, as has been proven in the last emergency, an unbeatable Army could be mobilized and placed in the field by the exercise of the selective draft.

The war against Germany has proved that the defense of the United States must be maintained by the mobilization of all its resources, personnel and material. Not only must the trained personnel be mobilized and organized, and training continued, but all of our citizens must be mobilized and their energies directed and coordinated.

Aside from the few permanent divisions which can be maintained by voluntary enlistments from the graduates of the training course, I would abandon the idea of garrisoned posts, except those required to carry on the training.

Panama and Hawaii need no permanent

garrison outside of the training cadre; because by overlapping contingents 35,000 trained citizens could be turned out every year, and the safety of these possessions always insured. After the first year the course of training would be so popular that men would regard it as a privilege to obtain their citizenship training in those places where the climate permits of training every day in the year.

As to the Philippines, we need there, so long as we are charged with their protection, a small American force only for morale.

We cannot for a moment entertain the idea of making this a *place-et-armis* which would require a hundred thousand Americans. The solution now and always has been Filipinos; we must rely on them. Therefore the identical arrangement recommended above for Americans would be ideal for the Philippines, and even more necessary, the expense to be paid by the Philippines. In the training cadres only a very small force of Americans would be necessary.

### American Traits

Nobody should be exempted from training except the insane and mental deficient whose development is impossible. Our object is the good of the individual. It has been proved that 80 per cent of the men who are thrown on the scrap heap of humanity are rescuable by corrective methods in their youth, and about 15 per cent could be put into Class "B" and fitted for useful occupations in gaining a livelihood. There would be but a small Class "C," and even this class could be prepared for a useful life to themselves and the state.

An American is too intelligent to respond to a discipline that is unnecessary in curtailing the qualities that are peculiarly his own.

From forty years' experience the following rules are deduced:

1. Show the American that you are interested in him; you cannot fool him.
2. Show him that you are trying to play fair, and he will forgive your errors.
3. Commend an American whenever you may, and condemn you always must, whenever necessary to keep him right up to the line, because keep him up to the line you always must. You cannot mollycoddle an American.
4. Never give an American false praise. When he has earned commendation he knows it; don't deny it to him.
5. Never lower an American's self-respect. Tell him what you want of him and WHY you want it, whenever practicable. Assume he is as anxious to learn as you are to teach him. Give him the example and he will go to Hades for you with a smile on his face.

He is the best soldier that lives.

### General Edwards's Plan Would Lift the Standard of Citizenship.

By HON. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.  
Chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

I have read General Edwards's article with great interest. Incidentally, I may say that no man is better qualified to discuss the important question of military training and its effect on the young citizens of the country than is General Edwards. He commanded a division of citizen soldiers, the Twenty-sixth (New England National Guard) Division, most of whom had had some degree of military training prior to our entrance into the war against Germany. He understands the viewpoint of the citizen soldier, both officer and enlisted man, and his quick comprehension of the psychology of the

## Inflamed gums—a cause of loose teeth

**Forhan's FOR THE GUMS**

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT

FORMULA BY Dr. Forhan, D.D.S.

NEW YORK CITY

SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE MOUTH

PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

**Forhan's FOR THE GUMS**

**PYORRHEA** is undoubtedly a vital danger to both gums and teeth. Tender gums indicate, and with it come loosening teeth. Imperceptibly at first, the gums recede from the normal gum line. They inflame. They present many tiny openings for millions of bacteria to attack the unenameled tooth base. Tooth base decay quickly follows.

Even if the cavity is filled and the tooth saved, the gums continue to recede. Remember, too, that inflamed and bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting tonsils or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Against this Pyorrhea (Riggs Disease) ordinary tooth-pastes are powerless. Yet Pyorrhea attacks four out of five people who are over forty, and many under that age. But Forhan's—used in time and used consistently—positively prevents Pyorrhea. It is a scientific tooth cleanser as well.

Brush your teeth with it. See how promptly bleeding or gum tenderness ceases and how your teeth are kept white and clean. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment. 35c and 60c tubes. All Druggists. **FORHAN CO.** New York. Forhan's Ltd. Montreal, Canada.

### Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

**SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES:** Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. European agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldg., London, E. C. 4, England. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1918, 10 cents each; of 1917, 20 cents each; 1916, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with **LESLIE'S** should always be asked to produce credentials.

**CHANGE IN ADDRESS:** Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the number appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

**ADVERTISING OFFICES:** Brunswick Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

**EDITORIAL OFFICES:** Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—320 District National Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

To Contributors: "Leslie's" will be glad to consider photographs submitted by any amateur or professional. Contributions should always be accompanied by postage for their return, if unaccepted. Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted.

Copyright, 1919, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York at Second-class Mail Matter. Entered as Second-class Matter at post-office, Canada. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Schleher, President. Reuben P. Schleher, Secretary. A. E. Rolander, Treasurer.

Printed by the Cuno-Henneberry Co.

Address all Correspondence to **LESLIE'S** 225 Fifth Avenue New York City

**MARVEL ALL-IN-ONE BATH**

HOT WATER IN A JIFFY

BIG BATH TUB NO PLUMBING MOVE ANYWHERE

The Thermotub, combined with hot water heater. Gives all comforts of modern bathtub. Plenty hot water quick. Write today. Ask also about our Odorless Indoor Closet and Washstand, also an extra complete bathroom.

**HOM-EQUIP NAT'L HOME EQUIPMENT CO.** 3611 Nat'l Building, Detroit, Mich.

**BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT**

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in special course for C. P. A. examinations or examinations for other positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Costonbury, A. C. P. A., Former Controller and Instructor, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A.'s including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for full information and free book of Accountancy facts.

**La Salle Extension University, Dept. 1151-HA Chicago**

"The World's Greatest Extension University"

citizen soldiers endeared him to the men of the Twenty-sixth Division.

I believe he is absolutely right in saying universal military training would be a most powerful factor in lifting the standard of citizenship in the United States. While such training is important from a strictly military standpoint, I have always believed that it was far more important from the standpoint of good citizenship. I gather from General Edwards's article that men should not be taught merely "Squads Right" and "Squads Left" and how to salute, but that their self-respect and the respect of each man for his comrade should be cultivated. What we need most is a self-respecting and mutually-respecting citizenship. I heartily agree with the broad principle laid down by General Edwards, and I am glad to know that LESLIE'S is contemplating publishing his article.

### General Edwards's Plan Would Be a Melting-Pot.

By HON. JULIUS KAHN

Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Military Affairs.

I have taken great pleasure in reading General Edwards's views upon this important subject. I thoroughly agree with him in his views and his conclusions as to the benefits of such training for the youths of America.

Personally, I feel that a period of six months' training will be ample. However, the details of the plan can be worked out without much difficulty, once the principle is adopted.

A day or two ago the members of the Committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives were invited to witness a drill by a platoon of so-called "All Americans." The drill was held on the plaza on the east front of the Capitol. This platoon was made up of twenty-eight young men who represented fourteen different nationalities. None of these soldiers could read or write the English language, and but very few of them could even speak English when they joined, or enlisted. They have been in training just four months. I wish every American citizen could witness the drill of these young men and could talk to them personally. It was as fine an example of the benefits of Americanization as I have seen anywhere. If so much can be accomplished for young men born outside of the United States, what will we not be able to accomplish with those young men who were born in America? As General Edwards plainly points out in his article, the system of Universal Training will make for better health, for greater tolerance, and better citizens throughout our land.

### General Edwards's Plan Would Nationalize Our People.

By MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD  
United States Army.

This whole question of national defense comes down to a very simple problem. Have you anything worth defending—country, religion, convictions, institutions, family, anything which you think is worth risking your own life for, or dying for if need be? Of course, if you have none of these things, the question of national defense or national life can be of little interest to you.

The next question is, do you intend to attempt to defend those things which you think worth defending? Have you the means to do it? Do you realize that without training and without equipment you cannot defend with any hope of success those things which you think worth defending if attacked by a people just as brave, just as patriotic, just as intelligent, as you—which, in addition, has organized its resources and prepared its armies?

We must remember, all of us, that this training is not a training for war alone; it really is a training for life, a training for citizenship in time of peace. It results in an all-round better citizen, because of the habits of regularity, promptness and thoroughness which are acquired from the training. The youth learns to respect the constituted authorities, the rights of others, the law, and the flag of his country, and to think in terms of the nation rather than in terms of the individual. Its result will be to nationalize our people, to bring them together to an extent to which they never have been brought together before. For the everyday business and professional struggle the training will be most helpful, because of the better physique, because of the discipline and self-control which will come from the training. It will result in greatly increased individual and national efficiency. It will make for national solidarity and will be the strongest possible insurance against war. If war is forced upon us, it will tend to make it short and to reduce the loss of life and treasure to a minimum.

Six months of training for national service for all our youth who are physically fit is the longest period we should consider; and we should combine something of industrial training with it. We must remember that it is the strong, well-prepared nation which, in the last analysis, decides whether resort is to be had to arbitration or to war. We must remember, finally, that it is better to be prepared for war and not have it, than to have war and not be prepared for it.

## The Melting Pot

Norway has just gone dry by popular vote, but wines and beers are not included in the prohibited beverages.

Wellesley College has found it necessary to issue a regulation preventing its young women from smoking.

Houston Thompson, Federal Trade Commissioner, says that fully \$500,000,000 is annually squandered by the public in "wild-cat" investments.

Boston's Commissioner of Standards recently summoned 600 grocers, butchers and other retailers to answer complaints of giving false measure to customers.

John D. Rockefeller and his son have given \$75,000 to the Federated Jewish institutions, saying that they are well managed and command respect.

Four students of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute were recently convicted of brutal hazing. Three received jail sentences and one was fined.

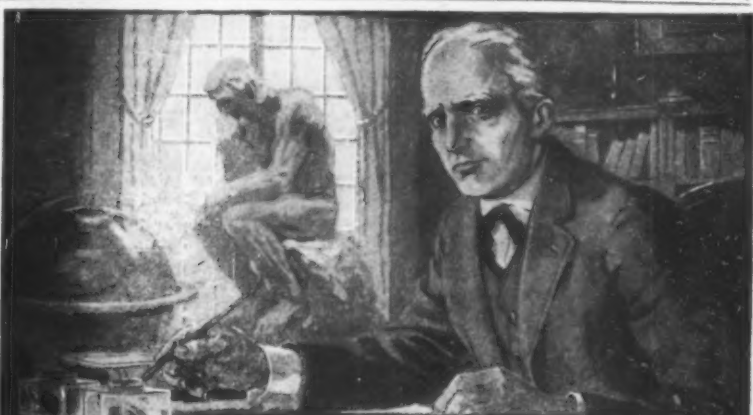
In Buffalo's primary election, Communist candidates running on a platform calling for a Soviet government received 400 out of the 54,000 votes cast.

A newspaper in New London, Conn., recently published a "carpenters wanted" advertisement, saying that beer and sandwiches would be served at 3 o'clock.

President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has warned organized labor of the dangerous effects of radicalism as expressed in unauthorized strikes.

A New York woman who recently died and left an estate of \$250,000 had for many years limited her expenditure for food to a maximum of seventy-five cents.

The "good will" of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation was recently valued at \$7,611,445. This is said to be the first motion picture concern to advertise. Let the people think!



### The service of Sanatogen to the man who works his brain

COMBINING purest albumen and organic phosphorus in chemical union, Sanatogen takes to the fundamental sources of nervous and mental efficiency just the elements needed.

It supplies these elements quickly and without strain upon digestion, giving the depleted cells real nutriment, real sustenance and no false stimulation.

The result of this is well summed up by Sir Gilbert Parker when he writes, "Sanatogen to my mind is a true food- tonic, feeding the nerves and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

It is well to remember that the medical profession has set the seal of approval upon the value of Sanatogen—no less than 21,000 doctors have written letters endorsing its value.

Should not the knowledge of these facts create the conviction that Sanatogen will also help you?

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in sizes from \$1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1918

Write today for interesting booklet to

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., Inc.  
115 West 18th Street, New York City

# Sanatogen

Endorsed by Physicians the World Over

**Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura**

All druggists; Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ & 50¢, Talcum 25¢. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."

**ECONOMY**

renewable FUSES  
cut annual fuse maintenance costs 80%

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.  
Chicago, U.S.A.

**SMITH BROTHERS' S. B. COUGH DROPS.**

NOBODY loves a cougher! And you cannot very well blame people. For coughing in public places certainly is annoying. Moreover it is bad for the public health. And it is unnecessary for S-B Cough Drops will relieve coughing. Always keep a box handy. Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

**Drop that Cough**  
**SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie**  
FAMOUS SINCE 1847



## What Kind of a President Would General Wood Make?

Concluded from page 707

Colonel Roosevelt wrote this thumb-nail sketch of Leonard Wood in active service. It shows what kind of a supervisor of the National Government he would make:

"No soldier could outwalk him, could live with more indifference to hard and scanty fare, could endure hardship better, or do better without sleep; no officer ever showed more ceaseless energy in providing for his soldiers, in reconnoitering, in overseeing personally all the countless details of life in camp, in patrolling the trenches at night, in seeing by personal inspection that the outposts were doing their duty, in attending to the thousand and one things to which a commander should attend, and to which only those commanders of marked and exceptional mental and bodily vigor are able to attend."

Ray Stannard Baker, who was in Santiago after the war, describes General Wood as a Military Governor:

"He had none of the airs of the Spanish Governors—a sturdy man in a khaki suit, who went everywhere, saw everything, and could be neither flattered, nor cajoled, nor deceived; a man who quelled riots with his riding whip. That was the American they knew."

Baker also explains that Governor Wood was a source of distressing embarrassment to minor officials everywhere, because of his persistent habit of appearing on a tour of inspection when and where he was least expected. Finally, Baker says, if there happened to be a particularly heavy rainstorm and the roads were practically impassable, every subordinate along the line confidently expected to see the Military Governor ride in.

Imagine a President with such unprecedented habits! A great deal of the business of the Nation is conducted by political appointees safely entrenched behind Civil Service regulations. Some of them are very much attached to their work—so firmly attached that it is almost impossible to pry them loose. The habit of curling up and going to sleep over business that ought to have immediate attention is so firmly fixed in many bureaus at Washington that outsiders would howl with joy to see an Executive like Leonard Wood sauntering around on a tour of inspection, and pulling complacent life appointees out by their pajamas.

### Getting the Thing Done

When General Wood starts out to get anything done, he seems to think that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. Trained soldier that he is, and expert in the orderly methods of conducting business, he is no contemptuous disregarder of what we call "red tape." He merely takes care to see that his feet do not get entangled in it and that it does not tie his hands.

When he detrained his Rough Riders at Tampa, for instance, he found everything in the most hopeless confusion; nobody seemed to know anything and there was a fine chance of the war being over before he could get his restless cow-punchers into it. With tireless energy he raced all over the southern end of Florida until he finally got permission from General Shafter to take any transport not assigned. Out in midstream lay the *Yucatan*, apparently the best of the flotilla. While Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt hastily corralled his troopers and marched them to the dock, Wood went out to the *Yucatan* and, in the lordly name of Shafter, instructed the captain to bring his ship to the dock. Later it was discovered that it had also been assigned by some blundering officer to two other regiments! Since its capacity was scarcely adequate for one regiment, Colonel Wood did some more swift work. The result was that when the other regiments eventually marched up to the transport assigned them, they found the First

U. S. Volunteer Cavalry in serene possession—and possession, with Wood, is ten points of the law.

Furthermore, on that day in the War Department when he had mapped out the details for organizing and equipping his regiment, Wood had asked for Krag-Jorgensen rifles and found red tape in the way. He did no violence to the regulation tape, but when he led his men into action at Siboney they went in with Krags, like the Regulars.

This fable teaches us, as old Aesop was fond of saying, just about what might be expected to happen in Congress if President Wood earnestly desired to have a piece of legislation rushed through.

### What Would He Do With Carranza?

Now it may be that some curious persons would like to guess what would happen in Mexico if General Wood were in the White House. It can be only a guess, for the General does not lash himself into a fury and froth at the mouth like some public men who have large investments in Mexican mines and haciendas.

One guess is that he would not instruct the Secretary of State to open negotiations with the bandits for the release of American officials. The negotiations would be conducted by the Secretary of War and the existing spineless Mexican government would be conducted to a high place overlooking the Pacific and kicked into its cooling waters. After that would come a regeneration such as happened in Mindanao and Cuba. Mexico would be deloused, fed and fumigated, would have its face and ears washed, and be hustled off to the industrial school, until such time as it should show symptoms of being able to conduct the affairs of government according to Wood's Rules of Order.

As an example of the Wood method of procedure in such cases, take Santiago. First came the Krags and the machine-guns. Next came waterworks, good roads and other curious improvements. Then came "self-determination" and a stable government, and General Wood sailed away. But yellow fever broke out in Santiago and there came an S. O. S. call for the *Gobierno Militar*. Wood sailed on the next boat—and with him a whole ton of bichloride of mercury! Something like that would happen south of the Rio Grande and the Mexican would become quite a gentleman again.

### What More Could We Ask?

I have not touched upon General Wood as an advocate of military preparedness, for that subject is covered by himself and others in this issue. Nor has emphasis been laid upon his Americanism, for the reason that his entire public life and every spoken word accentuate it. The name of Leonard Wood is as much a synonym for Americanism as are the names of Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. It is interesting to recall that from the day he and Mr. Roosevelt first met, they were almost inseparable friends. "We had the same ideals and the same way of looking at life," wrote Colonel Roosevelt. "We were fond of the same sports and, last but not least, being men with families, we liked where possible to enjoy these sports in company with our small children."

After all, it is not so much a question of what kind of a President he would make, but—will he get the nomination? Barring the usual accidents, if he gets the nomination, Leonard Wood will be the next President of the United States.

## Special Opportunities

An inquiry to the concerns listed below will bring complete details in every instance.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

**Free Book on Patents. Write Today** for free copy of "How to Obtain a Patent." Contains valuable information and advice to inventors. Tells how to secure Patents. Send model or sketch of your invention for opinion of its patentable nature. —Free. (20 years' experience) Talbert & Talbert, 4217 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**Patents. Write for Free Illustrated Book.** "How To Obtain a Patent." Send model or sketch and description for free opinion of its patentable nature. Highest References. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 813 Ninth St., Wash., D. C.

**Inventors Desiring to secure patent.** Write for our book "How To Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of patentable nature. Randolph Co., 780 F St., Washington, D. C.

**Patent Sense, "The book for Inventors and Manufacturers."** By return mail Free. Write Lacey & Lacey, Dept. O, Washington, Dist. of Columbia.

### AGENTS WANTED

**Agents: New reversible raincoat.** Elegant style. Finished on both sides. Two coats for the price of one. Every businessman, clerk, mechanic, truck driver wants one. Ideal for men doing outdoor work. Guaranteed waterproof. Great seller. Bindford sold 26 coats in 5 days. Write quick for agency and sample to workers. Thomas Raincoat Co., 1940 North St., Dayton, Ohio.

**Sales Agents Wanted in every country** to give all or spare time. Positions worth \$750 to \$1,500 yearly. We train the inexperienced. Novelty Cutlery Company, 238 Bar St., Canton, Ohio.

**Large manufacturer wants agents** to sell Guaranteed made-to-measure Raincoats. \$50 to \$75 weekly. Highest commission. Profit in advance. Outfit free. [Standard Raincoat Co., 397 B'way, N. Y.]

**Sell Insayde Tyers. Inner Armor for old** or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access. Co., Dept. 1, Cincinnati, O.

### FILMS DEVELOPED

**Premo Film Packs Developed 25c.** Mail us your exposed Film Pack. We develop twelve exposures, sizes 4x5 or 3 1/4x5 1/2, and smaller, for 25c. Prints on Velox Paper at reasonable prices if desired. The best grade of work. Sweet, Wallach & Co., Inc. (Eastman Kodak Company), 133 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### PERSONAL

**We Pay Actual Value for any Discarded** gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magnet points, crowns and bridge work. Also up to \$35.00 per set for old artificial teeth (broken or not). Send by Parcel Post and receive cash by return mail. Your goods returned at our expense if price is unsatisfactory. Mazor Bros., Dept. 202, 2007 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### SONG-WRITERS

**Song-writers' Manual and Guide Sent Free!** Contains valuable instructions and advice. Submit song-poems for examination. We will furnish music, copyright and facilitate publication or sale. Knickerbocker Studios, 307 Gaiety Bldg., New York.

### PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

**Free to Writers—a wonderful little book** of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas; the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Authors Press, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**\$200,000.00 Given Away Free.** Our beautifully illustrated Jewelry Book Deluxe for 1920 costing us \$2.00 a copy will be sent free to 100,000 people. We guarantee to save you more than 50 per cent. Our 35 years' reputation and iron clad guarantee are your protection. Send today. Rogers-Thurman & Co., Jewelers Wholesale Supply House, Dept. 13, 5 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

**Big Bargains in Books.** History of the World War, book 6 1/2x8 1/2, 800 pages, bound in rich red cloth, now at \$1.50 prepaid. John Brack & Co., Gile, Wis., Box 376.

**Wanted—a first class Auto Casing and Tube.** Contract for Texas. Wholesale only. George M. Kelly, Weatherford, Texas. Box 274.

**ADVERTISING IN THIS COLUMN** costs \$2.75 a line. A discount of 15% is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space, four lines.

Guaranteed Circulation 500,000 (at least 95% net paid). Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, or services and then either complete the sale or encourage business with descriptive catalogs and follow-up. This suggestion is offered to prove the value of good advertising, with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale. When ordering space please send complete "follow-up" so we can be thoroughly conversant regarding your offering.

**10 MONTHS TO PAY**

18. \$25.00  
19. \$75.00  
20. \$90.00  
21. \$125.00  
22. \$100.00  
23. \$65.00  
24. \$100.00

**EVERY** article shown a special value, every diamond genuine, blue-white, perfect cut. Your choice **ON APPROVAL. NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.** Pay one-fifth after examination **balance in ten payments.** **SWEETS' Policy:** You must be satisfied or no sale. **PROFIT SHARING PLAN:** 7 1/2% yearly increase in exchange value on every diamond purchased from us.

**Beautiful DeLuxe Catalog FREE**

We are Maiden Lane's Greatest Credit Jewelers. Send for catalog of precious gems, jewelry, watches, gifts, etc. The lowest prices—the highest quality. **Ten months to pay on everything.** Address Dept. X-289-S.

**Liberty Bonds accepted at face value**

**"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"**  
**LW-SWEET & CO. INC.**  
2-4 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

**YOU MUST GET STRONG**

Don't think you can't do it, no matter how weak and watery blooded you may be now. Don't let constipation poison your system, dyspepsia upset your digestion, neuralgia put your nerves on edge, or any other chronic ailment make your life a burden. **You don't have to.** You can free yourself from these physical and mental handicaps, develop your body, strengthen your vital organs and **BUILD YOURSELF UP** into a strong, vigorous MAN again. If you will only face the facts and take proper steps to remedy them.

**The Simple, Safe, Sure Way**

There's only one way out for the weak, sickly man and that is NATURE'S WAY. Nature is the greatest curative power in the world; every reputable medical man will admit it. Give Nature half a chance, by living life as it ought to be lived, and she will banish your ailments, rid your blood, put good solid beef on your bones, oil up your internal machinery, and make you a two-fisted, healthy, happy member of society again.

**STRONGFORTHISM**

Strongforthism is a simple, plain system of strengthening your vital organs, developing your body and brain in Nature's own way, as I have learned it in my lifetime of study and experience. No patent medicines or dopes of any kind in the Strongforth way. No complicated gymnastic apparatus. No cautious, rigid routine of living exercises. Strongforthism is living life in the way to get the greatest enjoyment out of it, and you can practice it in the privacy of your own bedroom if you like.

I KNOW I can improve you, so as to become normal in every respect if you will follow my directions for a few months. **GUARANTEE:** If you send me my FREE BOOK, "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy," it will tell you all about Strongforthism; how this built up and building up weak, ailing men in every part of the world; how YOU can build yourself up and regain your health, strength and confidence and enthusiasm.

**IT'S FREE.** Enclose three 2c stamps for postage and packing and I will mail you a copy at once. **LIONEL STRONGFORTH PHYSICAL AND HEALTH SPECIALIST**  
1097 Strongfort Institute, NEWARK, N. J.

**RoSan Indoor Coset**

More comfortable, healthful, convenient. Takes place of all outdoor toilets, wherever you are. Ready for a long, cold winter. Have a warm, sanitary, comfortable, odorless toilet in the house anywhere you want it. Don't go out in the cold. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by health officials everywhere.

**Guaranteed Odorless**

The germs are killed by a chemical in water in the container. Empty once a month at day, as advised. The original coset. Guaranteed. **WRITE TODAY!** Ask for catalog and price.

**ROSE SANITARY MFG. CO.**  
11126 Rose Bldg., Detroit, Mich.  
Ask about RoSan Washstand and No Plumbing Required.

**FIBRE LEGS**

**4-FOUR FIBRE LEGS—ON EASY TERMS.**  
Write for Free for All Information. Send for Booklet.  
Ray Treatment, 642 Dean Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

## Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph. D.

**Weekly Suggestion.** Excellent lessons in geography are suggested by the illustrations in this issue, e.g. on pp. 718-719, and in connection with the Pictorial Digest. This issue is also suggestive for its portrayal of after-the-war conditions and problems: the new nations with whom we soon must get better acquainted; the question of Constantinople and the Turks (noting recent issues of Leslie's for other phases of the problem); and the increasing importance of our own country as a world center as portrayed especially in the Pictorial Digest. Our country might be discussed from this point of view as the pivot upon which these other parts of the world revolve.

**Pictorial Digest of the World's News,** pp. 708-711. Which of these pictures are closely connected with the return of the world to a peace basis? How? Can you suggest any other grouping of these pictures about some big developments which promise important changes? Locate on a map, the three republics with which the men on p. 708 are associated? Which in your judgment has the most difficult problem and why? Which will hold the position of greatest power and influence? Why?

### Deauville—The French Monte Carlo

Concluded from page 713

At another table were two men, mulattos, infinitely well-dressed and exceedingly suave. They danced with smooth but animated dexterity. Perhaps they were delegates to the peace conference from Somaliland. However, there is no color-line in France. At those tables were almost all the famous mistresses of Paris. Their partners were many of them boys, slim lads of from sixteen to twenty-odd years. There were no sisters of those boys there. Families do not go to Deauville. Just where the young girls do go for vacation time is somewhat of a mystery, as is most of their life in that period of hibernation preceding their release into the world by the matrimonial door.

French life is so different from ours that it simply urges comment. In any final analysis, however, Deauville is not social France—it is the fashion and display, very decorously laid out to view, of the superior demi-monde. That is, it is not society, if one means the families of France.

Those boys of the "prep school" age were dancing with the elegant mistresses of the successful men of business and politics and affairs. It was Saturday afternoon, and those men whose purses were paying for all that display would soon be arriving on the six o'clock train for the week-end. Later, at the gaming tables, and at the midnight supper I saw them.

One of the American officers asked, "Is this the French life getting back to the normal again?" Is it not the supreme phenomenon of the age that France could have entertained two million of us for so long a time, and that so few, so mighty few, will go back to America with the slightest idea of actual French life? Or which is the real life—Deauville or that mysterious seclusion, the home?

How would the position of each of these compare with that of the governor of one of our states? How many republics have been created by the war? Where are they? Which do you regard as the most important and why? What are some of the plans being made to meet the great problems of trade and industry now before the world? What proof do these pictures furnish as to our position as a nation among the other countries of the world? About what other nations do these events center? To what earlier event could the picture at the bottom of p. 710 be compared? What is the importance of an event of this kind? What other persons should be pictured beside the Crown Prince Rupprecht on p. 709 as one of these "600"? Argue that these people should or should not be held personally responsible. (See in this connection Dr. Strayer's article, p. 726.)

**Turkey Protests Against Dismemberment,** pp. 718-719. How large is Constantinople? To what city that you know would you compare it? What are the most interesting sights which the photographer has caught in these pictures? What is there different here from what you would see in an ordinary American city? Of whom does the population of the city consist? Are they of one nationality or of several? What purposes do these processions serve? What are they like? What means have the Turks of influencing public opinion? What is the relation of Constantinople to Turkey as a whole? How far could its fate determine that of the rest of the empire? How important a question is this problem of the future of the Turkish Empire? Are we really directly concerned in it? Explain. What is meant by an "American mandate for Turkey?" For an interesting article on the problems presented by Constantinople consult the essay by Archibald Coolidge in the volume "Three Great Peace Congresses" (Harvard Press).

**The Nonpartisan League,** pp. 714. What does the Nonpartisan League mean to North Dakota? How large a part of its program is represented by the picture? State its objects. How far do you sympathize with them? How necessary in your judgment are parties and the party system in securing reforms and in carrying on our government successfully? Would a plan like this make parties unnecessary? Explain. Would such an organization as this be possible in other sections of the country? Your own, for example? Why? What in your judgment is likely to be its future?

**What Kind of a President Would General Wood Make?** p. 707. What makes a man a good presidential candidate? What qualities or experience does General Wood possess? How many of our presidents have had a war experience? Has this helped or hindered them when they became president? Do you agree with Mr. Bryce that "our greatest men have not always been presidents"? Read his chapter in the *American Commonwealth* on this point. Does this mean that there are weak points in our system of government? Explain.

## COLGATE'S

Gives the same comfort  
which ever form you use.  
Stick, Powder or Cream.  
It softens the beard without  
irritating the skin with the  
ingredients and leaves the face  
cool and refreshed — on  
after-shave to brush.

Just before you shave  
hold this up to a mirror.  
You'll find how to make  
looking into a mirror  
more pleasant.

### Sold Everywhere

Handy Grip, 30c  
"Refill" Stick, 22c  
Rapid Shave  
Powder, 30c  
Shaving Cream, 30c



Bevo is a part of the game —  
it makes good sportsmen and  
more enjoyable sport — good  
fellowship, health and refresh-  
ment — best to train on and  
gain on.

**Bevo**  
THE BEVERAGE

The all-year-round soft drink  
Serve it cold

ANHEUSER-BUSCH  
ST. LOUIS

Sold everywhere —  
families supplied by  
grocer, druggist and  
dealer — Visitors are  
cordially invited to  
inspect our plant.





## How to Invest \$1,000 to Net \$60 a Year

ONE thousand dollars, invested in a first mortgage serial bond, safeguarded under the **Straus Plan**, will yield \$60 a year with perfect safety. The bonds we offer mature in two to ten years and net 6%. Five hundred dollars will net \$30 a year.

Write for literature describing safe 6% bonds and ask for Circular No. K-903

## S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882  
NEW YORK  
150 Broadway  
Incorporated  
CHICAGO  
Straus Building  
Detroit Minneapolis San Francisco  
Philadelphia Boston Washington  
St. Louis Milwaukee Indianapolis

37 years without loss to any investor

## An Investment Strongly Safeguarded Yielding 7½%

Cities Service Co. in addition to being one of the world's largest producers of oil, controls and operates 84 public utility properties in the United States and Canada.

This diversity in business as well as location provides unusual safeguards for the investor.

Preferred Stock Dividend Requirements were earned five times over in 1918.

Statement of Earnings sent to stockholders each month, keeping them in close touch with the company's progress.

Dividends payable monthly.

Ask for Circular LW-4

## Henry L. Doherty & Company

Bond Department

60 Wall Street New York

## Booklets

Our booklets will be found valuable by both large and small investors.

"Odd Lot Investment"  
"Partial Payment Plan"  
"Baby Bonds"  
"Your Liberty Bond"  
"Odd Lot Trading"

Send for the one you are interested in

## John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

61 Broadway, N.Y.

## Questions and Answers on Financial Subjects

By J. FRANK HOWELL  
52 Broadway • New York

Contains informing articles pertaining to stock market subjects with enough romance and pep to interest readers. Free to applicants.

## AAGAARD & THORNILEY

Mine Operators and Consulting Engineers  
525-T L. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Investigations and impartial reports on properties for present or prospective investors. Highest references. There is now and will be for many years, great interest in silver properties. If you have an investment of this character in mind consult us.  
J. HERMAN E. MARTIN THORNILEY, Consulting Engineer  
AAGAARD Member, American Mining Congress  
Mine Operator Australian Institute of Mining Engineers

## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



**CHAS. W. WESTON**  
Who has been elected a vice-president of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. Mr. Weston has had a varied business experience, having held many important positions, including that of Assistant Treasurer of the great Union Pacific Railroad system.



**ALEL E. F. SCHARD**  
A royal forester of Sweden, and a fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, who has been sent, as an exchange student, to the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N. Y., to study different methods of logging in this country.



**GARDNER B. PERRY**  
Vice-president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y., who was chosen President of the American Institute of Banking at its convention in New Orleans. He has been active in the work of the Institute, which boasts of a membership of over 25,000.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions, and in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

IN some things we are all alike. No man wants to be sick and nobody wants to be poor. In a community of poor men no open door will be found for the young man with an ambition.

The road to wealth is not a broad highway. Like that to Heaven, it is a straight and narrow path. Investors travel this path. Speculators seek the broad highways.

For over thirty years, I have tried to maintain this column in the interests of the investor, and have warned the public against the dangers of gambling in any form whether it be in game of chance or in securities, for there is no game of chance like the stock market.

A sudden break came in the market when the Industrial Conference broke up. A good many had foreseen this situation and had liquidated their securities and kept their funds ready to purchase on a break. As I suggested recently, this was the prudent course to pursue.

Speculators have also taken generous profits and are eager for more, but there is a vast army who have taken losses, especially in securities of the flim-flam type, promoted by the unscrupulous gang which always seizes a bull movement as the psychological period in which to create a mass of "indigestibles" for the public to devour.

Investors buy investment securities. They do not deal with the flim-flammers and the gold brick merchants. Their preference is for securities listed on the leading exchanges, dividend-payers of established reputation, and for bonds of the highest character for which a market can always be found in case of necessity.

If people must speculate, let them at least gamble in securities of the cheaper type traded in on the exchanges, and keep away from the raft of new oil, mining, real estate, motor and other concerns, exploited by men without principle and without capital excepting such as their cunning brains may yield.

There must be an army of credulous, easy victims of these fake promoters or it would not be necessary to enact blue-sky laws. The bankers are at least taking an interest in the protection of the public. Mr. William G. Baker, Jr., of Baltimore, President of the Investment Bankers Association, in his recent address made a telling point when he said: "Every dollar lost in a swindling proposition is a dollar withdrawn from legitimate investment." Bankers and brokers of standing should realize the value of this suggestion to them and do all they can to drive the stock-swindlers out of business.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York says that "one of the most remarkable phases of modern finance is the growth of investment in securities." So it is, and those who have funds to invest are learning that they can get their best advice from the established trust companies and banks and that they have no occasion to listen to smooth-tongued promoters of questionable enterprises.

The public is in the stock market, and as long as it continues to stay there the market will show strength. Never before have so many been buying stocks and bonds as now. It is harvest time for the promoters of good enterprises and no less harvest time for the dealers in questionable securities.

The danger is that some untoward event will give the market a sudden jolt and scare the public into selling instead of buying. When this happens, investors who have kept their funds in liquid shape will be ready to take advantage of the bargain counter.

W., NEW LONDON, OHIO: In such a market as this it is well to take a good profit on any stock.

L., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Studebaker Oil & Refining is not as attractive as Cosden, Sinclair, or Anglo-American.

J., COLUMBIA, S. C.: Central of Georgia Railway Co. 6's seem amply secured. They have been selling recently to yield about 6.4%.

N., PORT LEYDEN, N. Y.: J. I. Case 7% participating second pfd. stock has attractions, and seems reasonably safe. The first pfd. is safer.

## Stocks and Bonds—Buy Now

Pay in Twenty Months

A rise in stock and bond prices is expected shortly. The trading of the last few days indicates the commencement of the advance.

There are many securities of prosperous companies that merit the attention of prudent investors.

The holding of these stocks and bonds is placed within reach of all by our plan. A small initial deposit may be made on any one or group of securities and the balance paid in 20 monthly installments.

The purchaser reserves the right to sell his holdings at any time, if all due payments have been made, and receives proportionate income from those holdings while paying. He is fully exempt from margin calls.

Send for Booklet 6-DD that fully explains our plan.

## DUNHAM & Co.

Investment Securities

43 Exchange Place New York  
Telephones 8300-10 Hanover

## A 7% INVESTMENT AMPLY SECURED

First, BY MORTGAGE  
Second, BY INCOME

Miller Mortgage Bonds are always secured by first mortgages on income-producing real estate.

Every bond issue is secured by a first mortgage on property worth at least twice the amount of the issue. Every property has an earning capacity ample to meet payments of interest and principal several times over.

We are now offering such an investment to yield 7% which is especially attractive because of unusual safeguards. Write for illustrated circular giving full details.

G. L. MILLER & CO., Inc.  
131 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

## Ajax Oil Company

CLASS "A" STOCK

Dividends payable 1% monthly  
Rate of 12% per year

No Bonds No Preferred Stock  
Operating Burkburnett Field, Texas

Price to net about 11%

Detailed circular L on request

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange  
115 Broadway, New York



For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716 Certificates of \$25 and up also for saving investors.

## APOLOGIES TO OUR READERS

Owing to certain conditions affecting the printing industry in the city of New York, and making it impossible to continue publishing in that city, Leslie's is now being printed in Chicago. We ask our readers to indulge us if the magazine is late or for any other irregularities attendant upon a change of such magnitude and moment.



First Mortgage on Improved Farms in prosperous Kansas and Oklahoma. Safe and sure. Expert investigation. Not one dollar principal or interest lost in 25 years experience. \$100, \$500, \$1,000, up. Write The Farm Mortgage Trust Co. 544 Jackson St. Topeka, Kansas

S. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: The Consumers Stores Co. is a mail order concern, without much surplus, and its stock does not appear desirable.

P. CINCINNATI, OHIO: Better wait for a recession in the market. I think well of Sinclair Oil and Maxwell as a speculation for a patient holder.

H. RACINE, WISCONSIN: At present C. C. & St. L. pfd., paying 5% and a Vanderbilt property, looks better than Copper Range or Sinclair Oil.

S. FREDERICKSBURG, VA.: At around \$0, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, paying \$4 a year regularly and a \$2 extra on October 1, looks like a "good speculation."

F. BOULDER, MONTANA: Japanese Govt. 4's are reasonably safe. National Lead and American Smelting & Ref. common are both good business men's investments.

A. GASTONIA, N. C.: Sweets Co. of America stock represents a highly capitalized proposition and on every advance investors seem to be taking their profit.

U. WILLIAMSTOWN, N. J.: You can do better with your money than to buy American Cinema shares. A seasoned dividend-paying stock would be far preferable.

G. ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Public Service Corporation of N. J. 7's are reasonably safe, but I do not consider Utah Securities Corporation 6's a "good buy," though they may be safe.

S. LOUISVILLE, KY.: The City of San Antonio (Texas) serial 5's are tax exempt and of high grade. They total \$3,450,000. Recent quotations allowed a net yield of about 4.8%.

L. WICKSFORD, N. Y.: Republic Oil & Refining Co. seems to have considerable holdings and to be prospering, though it is hardly conservative to pay dividends so early in the game.

W. TWO HARBORS, MINN.: The printers' strike has delayed publication of LESLIE'S, but no issue will be missed. Kindly be patient. Willys Corporation pfd. is a fair business man's speculation.

M. CLEVELAND, OHIO: The Locomobile Motor Co. is paying dividends on pfd., which is a fair business man's purchase, but the common is not a dividend-payer and looks like a long pull.

A. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: At \$12.50, Continental Motors is selling too high for its dividend of 60c per year. It has a long way to go before it duplicates the advance of Chandler or General Motors.

L. PITTSBURGH, PA.: I would not sell Col. F. & L. at a loss. Its earnings are good. The company has a future. Conservative brokers advise against purchase of Stanton Oil, as too speculative.

S. OWENSBORO, KY.: Japanese Govt. 4's seem safe. Manila Electric R. & L. International Fur pfd., Austin, Nichols & Co. pfd., are attractive business men's purchases with speculative possibilities.

C. CROWN POINT, INDIANA: Homestake is not "a safe buy" nor "a bargain." The price has fallen from the figure you name. The company had a deficit in 1910 after paying dividends and the surplus is small.

R. INDIANA, PA.: In case of a marked improvement in the copper market the stocks of all the leading copper companies would appreciate. Unless the price of the metal rises, no copper stock will have very large speculative probabilities.

A. EMMATS, PA.: I certainly do not list as "a safe investment," or even a good speculation, the lots of the Great Southern Sulphur Co. I have consistently advised against such projects. Suppose you needed your money, how could you realize on such property?

K. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.: Your list of holdings is good, and on recessions you might add to it Cities Service Bankers shares, American Beet Sugar, Western Union Telegraph, S. O. of N. J. pfd., International Mercantile Marine pfd., and International Paper pfd.

M. TURLOCK, CALIF.: Among the best on your list of stocks, as matters now stand, are Wilson & Co. pfd., Indian Refining pfd., Goodyear Rubber pfd., Packard Motor pfd., and American Tel. & Tel. common. In these you can invest your \$2,000 with reasonable safety.

W. ALBANY, N. Y.: The General Phonograph Corporation acquired several going concerns and will be a large manufacturer of phonograph supplies. Its \$1,500,000 first mortgage 7% serial gold notes seem well secured. Quoted to yield 7 to 7.4%, according to maturity.

C. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: A young man with an income of say \$1,500 should be cautious about his investments. He cannot afford to put money into doubtful or speculative stocks. A good plan for him is to purchase the best of the \$100 bonds on the partial payment plan.

W. DAYTON, KY.: The pfd. A is the best of the Wabash stocks. It had begun to pay dividends, but Government control ended that. The road has been reorganized and if Congress handles the railroad situation intelligently and fairly, pfd. A should be an excellent speculation.

S. WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.: The Colonial Finance Corporation appears strong, but it is new and the stock is speculative. It is wise not to "put all your eggs in one basket." Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. is prosperous and paying dividends on pfd., but I have no advice regarding common dividends.

N. NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.: The proceeds of the American Chic Co.'s \$2,500,000 6% serial gold notes will be used to construct a new plant needed for increased production. The notes are obtainable at prices to yield 6% to 6.5%. The company's net profits are several times the interest on the notes.

L. YAKIMA, WASHINGTON: The best railroad stocks are at present low and may profitably be bought on stiff reactions. Among attractive issues that promise to advance when the railroad problem has been properly settled are C. C. & St. L. pfd., U. P. So. Pac., Great Northern, Norfolk & Western, and Chicago and Northwestern.

O. LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.: The puts and calls plan of dealing in stocks is prevalent in London and is coming into considerable favor here. Under it the amount of loss is limited, but the time limit is often a handicap to purchasers of privileges. One buying these privileges should deal with a responsible house and make a careful study of the stocks he speculates in.

H. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.: Owing to the judgment of \$32,000,000 rendered in favor of Western Pacific bondholders against the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., the latter's financial position is not assured. The formation of bondholders' protective committees shows this. D. & R. G. 5's are not first mortgage and are not a "good buy." Get safer bonds.

M. SHELTON, CONN.: Your profits on Anglo-American and Willys Overland are so large that it would be conservative to realize. Continental Candy is highly capitalized and speculative and in case of an advance, it seems advisable to let it go. U. S. L. & H. common is speculative with long-range possibilities. You can at any time sell stock bought on the partial payment plan.

S. KINGSTON, N. Y.: Back dividends on American Writing Paper pfd. now total about 130%, but earnings are insufficient to make this stock a "good buy." Should dividends on pfd. be inaugurated, the stock would be desirable. Beth. Motors, Allis Chalmers and Hupp Motors are speculations rather than investments, and all seem to be in for a long pull. Allis Chalmers appears the best.

G. UPLAND, CALIF.: "A business man's investment" is one which is somewhat too speculative for the average man who does not keep closely posted on conditions and turns in the market. Such an investment requires watching. American Tel. & Tel., Great Northern pfd., and N. Y. Central should be good purchases in case of declines and should, when general conditions improve, sell higher.

M. PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS: Oil stocks that have speculative possibilities include Sinclair Consolidated, Commonwealth Petroleum, Pierce Oil, non-dividend-payers, and Merritt Oil, Anglo-American, and Ohio Oil, dividend-payers. There are reports of a rich ore strike in Cons. Int. Callahan mines. If these should be confirmed, the stock is likely to be firm if not to advance. Present dividend alone does not warrant higher prices.

W. KEOKUK, IOWA: The Haynes 7% notes do not appear especially desirable. Goodyear first pfd. is a well-regarded stock, the company being prosperous. National Aniline & Chemical common, not a dividend-payer, is a long-pull speculation. Union Carbide common, on an 8% basis, is an attractive business man's purchase. Better than any of these is S. O. of N. J. pfd.

T. NEW ORLEANS, LA.: The 6% external secured sinking fund gold bonds of the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, aggregate \$8,500,000. They are issued to refund previous obligations, and for municipal purposes. They are secured by guaranteed proceeds of taxes. The city has never defaulted. Bonds are coupon, in pieces of \$1000, are tax exempt in Brazil, payable at New York in American coin and were lately selling at 95 1/2 and interest.

N. WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN: Both the Fajardo and the Guantanamo Sugar Company pay the same rate of dividend (10%), but Guantanamo has a smaller capitalization, no pfd. stock, and a larger surplus and working capital. Whether either now has speculative possibilities time only can decide. The threatened shortage of sugar appears due mainly to difficulty in getting raw material to refineries, because of lack of transportation and prevalence of strikes.

T. ALTOONA, PA.: There is no prospect of a quick turn in Allis Chalmers common. Gaston, Williams & Wignmore common, Rock Island pfd., Peerless Motors common, the California Petroleum stocks, or International Petroleum. However, it can not be told what a day may bring forth in the stock market. On material recessions these stocks should have speculative possibilities. So would all the leading seasoned dividend payers. International Petroleum is in the S. O. group.

B. WASHINGTON, VA.: You can with reasonable safety buy American Sugar Refining, American Cotton Oil, United Alloy Steel, and Freeport Texas. Of these American Sugar looks the best at present, though its high price may have largely discounted its future. Better speculations are American Beet Sugar and Pressed Steel Car, both 8% stocks, and selling near par. The directors of Cosden & Co. propose to increase the company's stock to enable payments of stock dividends.

D. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Better diversify your investment, putting part of your money into Straus bonds, part into the new 7% pfd. stock of the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. and part into International Mercantile Marine Co. pfd.; or you might buy choice \$100 bonds, including Dominion of Canada 5 1/2's, United Kingdom of G. B. & I. 5 1/2's, C. C. & St. L. new 6's, So. Pacific-San Fran. term. first 4's, American Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 5's, or conv. 6's; Montana Power first and ref. 5's, and U. S. Rubber first 5's.



## Banking is Business

We are merchants in credit. The vast resources of the National Bank of Commerce in New York are employed to provide a volume of credit adequate to the needs of manufacturers and merchants who have outgrown local banking facilities. Extending credit for the purchase of supplies and the movement of goods demands an understanding of world production and world markets.

Our officers are practical business men. The whole spirit of the Bank is to know Business in order that it may serve Business.



## National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over Fifty Million Dollars

We know the Pacific Northwest in whose Income Tax Exempt Municipal Bonds we specialize.

Write for Circular A-9139

NORTHWEST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK  
Seattle, - - Washington

## THE BACHE REVIEW

Clear, condensed information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

Free on Application  
J. S. BACHE & CO.  
Members New York Stock Exchange

42 Broadway New York

## SEATTLE 7% MORTGAGES

INTEREST rates are higher in the Pacific Northwest because of the strong sectional demand for capital. Our mortgages represent the unquestioned security of improved Seattle property, analytically selected by us. We forward interest semi-annually. Send for list.

JOSEPH E. THOMAS & CO.  
Third Ave. and Spring St. Seattle, Wash.

6 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds  
On Seattle Apartment House Properties  
\$250, \$500 AND \$1,000 UNITS

TITLE TRUST CO. 722 SECOND AVE SEATTLE

## INVESTMENT SECURITIES

We specialize in Government bonds and other investment securities. This firm was founded in 1865 and we have always endeavored to recommend to our clients conservative investments. As members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges we are prepared to execute orders for the purchase or sale of securities on a cash basis in large or small amounts.

A circular describing several issues of desirable investment securities will be sent on request.

## Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire St.  
Boston

17 Wall Street  
New York



### Free Booklets for Investors

Investors and speculators desiring to learn of opportunities offered by "puts and calls" should apply for explanatory booklet L to William H. Herbst, 20 Broad St., New York.

An interesting booklet, "Questions and Answers on Financial Subjects," containing articles on stock market topics, will be sent free to applicants by J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York.

The Northwest Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Washington, deals in bonds secured by first mortgages on Seattle business property and netting 6 to 6 1/2%. Write for the bank's circular A-1119.

Many investors and business men find in the "Bache Review" information and suggestions of high value. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

Booklet O. W. containing information about the oil industry and statistics of many independent companies, will be forwarded upon request by Parson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York.

S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago, deal in first mortgage serial bonds safeguarded under the Straus Plan and yielding 6 per cent. The bonds mature in two to ten years. Literature describing them may be had by asking for circular No. K-903.

G. L. Miller & Co., 131 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., are offering 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds secured by income-producing real estate. The property's earning capacity is ample to meet payment of interest and principal. The firm will mail an illustrated circular giving full details.

Investors who are looking for a satisfactory return on their investment in securities highly recommended by those familiar with the enterprises should write to Peabody, Houghtelling & Co., 10 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, for their interesting circular No. 10266 W on "Investment Securities of High Grade."

Bonds of foreign governments are believed to offer great opportunities at this time. Should exchange rates become normal, those who purchase these bonds now will make substantial profits. A circular on this subject which suggests the best foreign issues to buy has been prepared by John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York. Ask for the firm's circular J-4.

The Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold St., Detroit, Mich., has distributed 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate serial gold bonds all over the United States, and the demand for these is increasing. The bonds are based on new income-producing buildings and land. The company will send to any address its informing booklet, "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment."

Clients operating according to the Babson Method of Investment have in the past two years netted over 8 per cent. on conservative bonds. Babson's Reports forecast the trend of the market. Each issue of the Investment Bulletin recommends at least one good security selling below its intrinsic worth. A valuable booklet, "How to Get More out of Your Money," with full details of Babson methods, may be obtained by writing for Bulletin 2448 to Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

The Bankers Mortgage Co., 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, 521 W. Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa, and 512 Fifth Ave., New York, offers selected investment securities of attractive character. Among its latest offerings are New York Falls, Ohio, school 5 per cent. bonds free from Federal income tax, in the denomination of \$500 and due serially from 1920 to 1949. The bonds are the direct obligation of a thriving district. They may be had at a price to yield 4.7 per cent., and may be bought on the partial payment plan. Send for the company's descriptive circular.

### Our National Debt

A want long felt by students and practitioners of finance has lately been met in a little volume, "Our Public Debt," a historical sketch with description of United States securities, by Harvey E. Fisk of the bond department of the Bankers' Trust Co., of New York. This is the first complete account ever published of our national indebtedness. It is well and ably written, and Mr. Fisk's standing as a financial authority makes the book wholly trustworthy. His story should appeal to the general readers as well as to the financier. New York Bankers' Trust Co.

### INSURANCE SUGGESTIONS

L. BANGOR, ME.: The policy with a disability clause is the latest and finest thing in life insurance. Take the one with that clause in preference to the other.

H. TOLEDO, OHIO.: Every returned soldier should strive to keep up the life insurance which the Government has granted him at a reduced rate. Make a sacrifice of other things, but for the sake of your family persist in your premium payment.

N. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: Your life insurance policies give your dependents fairly adequate protection. I suggest that you add to them an accident policy. For this you might apply to the Travelers or the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., both of Hartford, Conn., and reliable companies.

M. WHEELING, W. VA.: The Postal Life is well managed and is under strict State supervision. As it does its business by mail, it avoids the expense of agencies and this saving is reflected in lower premium rates. Write to Postal Life Ins. Co., N. Y., and give your age and you will receive sample policy.

J. COLUMBIA, S. C.: Your statement shows that you can not afford to speculate by insuring in a weak and unseasoned company. The five big companies you mention—N. Y. Life, Prudential, Equitable, Aetna and Metropolitan—are strong and long established.

W. EVANSVILLE, IND.: The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America was formerly the Germania Life Insurance Company. The title was changed after the United States went into the war. If the company were German-owned, the Custodian of Alien Property would have got after it. The company's latest report indicates a flourishing condition.

R. NEW YORK, N. Y.: The Federal tax on inheritances is high and in large estates it makes a big shell hole. To this must be added the State inheritance tax. An estate, like yours, of \$250,000, inherited by a widow in New York, would have to pay an inheritance tax equal to nearly 5% on the whole estate. To keep your estate unencumbered by this levy, you can take out a policy on your life equal to the expected amount of the tax. In case of your death your dependents would receive this sum from the insurance company and it would be exempt from tax.

State life insurance, as exemplified in Wisconsin, has been such a failure that the Governor of that State recommended (in vain) that the legislature end the experiment. From the 230 policies issued in 1913, there was a steady decline to 11 in 1918. The State offered to give safer and cheaper insurance to all who would apply, but it appointed no agents to press the matter on the people. Few persons ever insure their lives without solicitation, and so the State's insurance business fell to nearly nothing. In Massachusetts, also, insurance by the State has not been shiningly successful.

Another and a ranker instance of the ineptness of the State in providing insurance has been disclosed in New York, in connection with the State's scheme of compensation to injured workers. A State Fund for this purpose was established, as a supposed corrective of the alleged greed of private insurance companies. What has been the result? No better nor cheaper protection has been furnished to beneficiaries, while a scandalous amount of "graft" appears to have been practiced. State employees, by their own admissions, have bargained with, and systematically fleeced, injured claimants, and there appears no way of punishing them for their conduct. The head of the Fund is absolved from knowledge of the wrong-doing, but that has not saved the claimants from loss. The outstanding fact in this evil mess is the seeming lack in State service of the standard of personal responsibility without which no business can become a success. State insurance does not appear to be suited to the genius of American citizenship. HERMIT.

### Is the Nonpartisan League a Menace?

Concluded from page 715

public schools, including the University; also all charitable and penal institutions. A special target of this bill is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Minnie Nielson, who is the only State official elected by popular vote, against the League's opposition. The bill nullifies her power, and it is understood that the member of the new board who will give special attention to the schools is Walter Thomas Mills, an active Socialist. He will have power to install socialistic textbooks throughout the State.

Fourth: Immigration Bill, appropriating \$200,000 ostensibly to encourage immigration into the state, but practically to be used in Townley propaganda.

Fifth: Judicial redistricting to create three new judges.

Sixth: One-man Tax Commission, in place of a Tax Board. "Single Tax" system, modified to favor farmers.

Seventh: A Printing Commission to control the press, by official state patronage. One paper in each county is to be made the official paper, and it will monopolize all legal notices and other state and county advertising and patronage. In some counties this amounts to \$10,000 a year aside from subscription prestige. With this subsidy of League papers, the opposition press will be ruined.

In a recent speech, Townley declared himself to be a Republican, and it is said that he purposes leading a delegation to the Republican National Convention, with Governor Lynn J. Frazier as a candidate for President—of course not hoping to secure the nomination, but for trading capital on the floor of the Convention.

Verily Mr. Creel was right when from a Democratic office he looked out upon Bolshevistic North Dakota and said: "I have a feeling that the work you are doing is extremely valuable in this crisis."

### Class Civilization—Is It Here to Stay?

Concluded from page 712

minority to obtain necessary nourishment, or land for any purpose except\* that of burial of the dead.

For centuries Britain has had a governing class, recruited largely from the aristocracy—people of culture and leisure. But this class has been restrained in the exercise of its class consciousness and the pursuit of its class interest by a great tradition of national service. It is the expectation of many in England that the next government will be a labor government. It will be interesting to observe, if the new class government when established, will be able, without the ancient restraint upon self-interest, to discharge all the obligations that a government ought to discharge toward all the people. The farmer's prosperity depends upon the ability of the rest of the people to buy and pay for his products. The laborer's prosperity depends upon the ability of the rest of the people, to buy and pay for the products of his toil. The capitalist's prosperity depends upon the ability of the community or the nation to absorb the output of industry and to pay for what it gets. The farmer makes his own living more than any other worker, by the work which he does, but he has to depend upon the community for an increasing amount of service. He receives his reward because he performs a national service. The capitalist receives his reward for the same reason. The laborer is paid wages by the community which he serves in the product of his labor, and the community is composed of many classes.

It is as impossible for a class to escape from this entanglement with the general mass of the people as it is for a man to out-run his own shadow or overcome the attraction of gravitation. Society is like a bundle of pea-straw. You cannot take up one part without moving the whole. We have been governed by the aristocrats, the lawyers, the financiers, the professional statesmen, and, let it be whispered, by an occasional party-boss or plain garden variety of politician, but in form at least, this government is representative of all the people. If the farmer and the workingmen are thoroughly convinced that they can govern the rest of us better than we can govern ourselves, and at the same time improve the condition of the farmer and of the workingman, no one will find fault with them for trying.

But the country at large must insist in the interests of the general safety and welfare, that when the farmer or the

laboring man or any other class that aspires to leadership in government, takes the helm, he must think in terms of all the people. If he tries to use the national government, which is supported by all the people to advance the interests of individuals or of one class as against the rest, then he becomes an enemy to the common welfare, and he will receive an enemy's reward.

The only way to eliminate the vast mass of insane theory that is haunting the minds of the people like bad dreams is to demonstrate in practice how absolutely absurd it is.

We shall work our way through the age of reconstruction by the painful and expensive method of experiment. But we shall not go far wrong if we can return to the attitude of national service, making our business and our labor, a service of our country and of our God.

### OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested. All answers regarded strictly confidential.

In 1916 { I voted for }  
{ or did not vote }

In 1920 I wish to vote for.....

Reader's Name.....

Address.....

Please cut out and mail to  
**EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY**  
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

### TOTAL VOTE TO OCTOBER 22

GENERAL WOOD, 1,138; change from Wilson, 138.  
PRESIDENT WILSON, 446; change from Hughes, 46.  
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 227; change from Wilson, 22.  
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 396; change from Wilson, 109.  
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 119; change from Wilson, 43.  
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 51; change from Wilson, 12.  
WILLIAM G. McADOO, 75; change from Wilson, 52.  
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 99; change from Wilson, 16.  
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 60; change from Wilson, 11.  
GENERAL PERSHING, 37; change from Wilson, 13.  
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 111; change from Wilson, 33.  
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 32; change from Wilson, 10.  
EUGENE V. DEBS, 66; change from Wilson, 25.  
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 65; change from Wilson, 55.  
OLE HANSON, Seattle, 275; change from Wilson, 64.  
Scattering votes for 56 others, 266, including all candidates receiving less than 30 votes each.

### Shows in New York

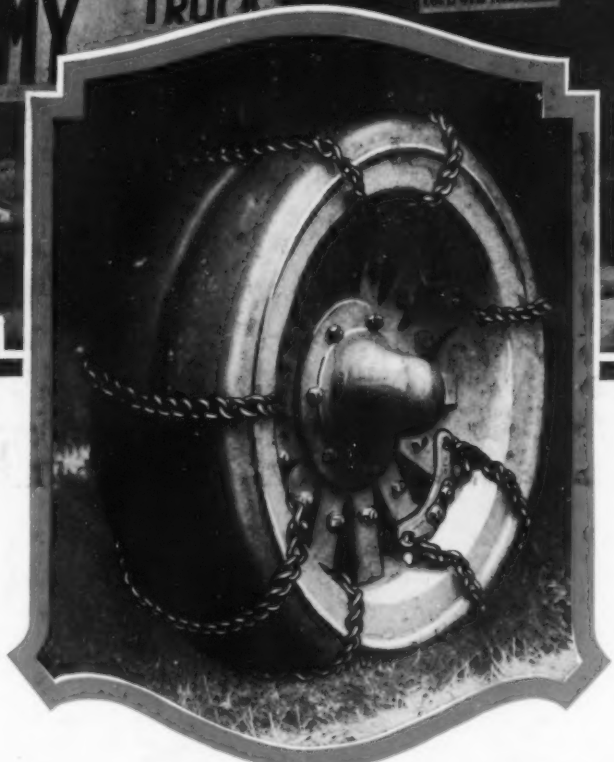
ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinese fascinator	Manhattan Opera House	Luck of the Navy	Melodramatic spectacle
Bijou	His Honor Abe Potash	Barney Barnard	Plymouth	The Jest	Magnificent drama
Broadhurst	The Crimson Alibi	Murder mystery	Republic	A Voice in the Dark	Melodrama of the blind and deaf
Casino	The Little Whopper	Bright musical comedy	Selwyn	Buddies	Amusing comedy
Central	Oh, What a Girl!	Light musical comedy	Shubert	Shakespearean Repertoire	Solomonic and Marlowe
Cohan, Geo. M.	See-Saw	Musical comedy with a plot	Vanderbilt	At 9:54	Clever melodrama

### RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Booth	Too Many Husbands	Witty farce
Century Grove	Midnight Whirl	After-theatre entertainment
Cocoanut Grove	Ziegfeld Frolic	Cabaret de luxe
Knickerbocker	Roly Boly Eyes	Eddie Leonard & girls
Lyceum	The Gold Diggers	Chorus girl comedy
New Amsterdam	Follies of 1919	Lavish girl show
Nora Bayes	Greenwich Village Follies	Amusing revue
39th Street Theatre	Scandal	Bright bedroom comedy
Winter Garden	Passing Show	Snappy extravaganza

1910  
P  
t as-  
takes  
of all  
ional  
all the  
f in-  
t the  
o the  
ve an  
vast  
g the  
is to  
tely  
n the  
l and  
But  
n re-  
vice,  
or, a  
God.  
T?  
ters  
ed  
Y  
2  
Wil-  
from  
from  
ange  
Wil-  
from  
from  
ange  
from  
from  
111  
from  
Wil-  
from  
from  
266,  
less  
R  
ic  
drama  
of the  
deal  
nely  
I Mar  
drama  
ED  
e  
re en  
mi  
luse  
nard &  
I shor  
evue  
droom  
za



With the expectancy of many stretches of bad going through muddy, rain-soaked roads, over sand and gravel, clay and soft dirt, Giant Grip Traction Equipment was chosen for trucks in the Coast to Coast tour of the Army Truck Train. Photographs show chains on a truck in rest camp at Chicago Heights, Illinois.

## Giant Power Is Useless Without Giant Grip

**T**HE most powerful trucks are helpless without traction. One mudhole or stretch of icy road may interrupt service. A hard rain or heavy snow often disrupts haulage schedules. Giant Grip Traction Equipment will keep your trucks operating the year 'round. It will bring the loads safely through the worst going. There is a size for every truck. Giant Grip Traction Equipment consists of clamps permanently attached to the wheels — cross chains and connecting hooks which are carried in tool box when not in use. When increased traction is needed at a bad stretch the driver hooks on the chains.

Two minutes and his own two hands do the job, and the truck is on its way. No tools — no jacking up wheels. Giant Grip Clamps and connecting hooks are drop-forged from special analysis steel, thus making them much stronger than if made of cast steel or malleable iron. They are also rust-proofed by the well known Parker process. Ask your dealer for Giant Grip Traction Equipment. Write us for free illustrated booklet, "Truck Tire Insurance." Contains facts that will interest every truck owner. Dept. 27.

**CHALLONER COMPANY** Established 1863 **Oshkosh, Wisconsin**

**Dealers:** The Giant Grip line offers you exceptional advantages. Fewer models than any other line, yet a size for every truck. Write at once for particulars.

# Giant Grip

**Traction Equipment for Motor Trucks**



# Victor



## "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

### *What this trademark means*

To you—an assurance of quality.

To us—an acceptance of responsibility.

It identifies the products of the Victor Talking Machine Company. Yes, but it goes further than that, for it is the symbol of achievement. Products bearing this mark have their origin and are manufactured complete in the greatest and most efficient plant of its kind in the world. They are created by the greatest array of musical talent ever drawn together by any one for any purpose. They represent the greatest investment of time, money and scientific research that has ever been made with absolute singleness of purpose in this particular line of human endeavor. In these products are embodied practically all of the basic improvements which have given the talking machine its patent of nobility among musical instruments and have established the Victor as a standard of comparison for all other such instruments.

Victors and Victrolas \$12 to \$950. Victor dealers everywhere.

## Victor Talking Machine Co.

Camden, N. J., U. S. A.